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CONTENTS.

A narrative of the ſufferings of CHRISTINA Princeſs of Zell 561.

The ſpirited AMBASSADOR 568.

The Hiſtory of EUROPE for 1772 continued. Of the ancient Swediſh government 569. Great change by Guſtavus Vaſa ib. Nobleneſs of Guſtavus Adolphus ib. Deſpotiſm eſtabliſhed by Charles XI 570. Affairs at the death of Charles XII. 571. A ſucceſſor elected 572. Conduct of the preſent King at his acceſſion ib. Matters preparatory to the revolution 573. Revolt of the garriſon of Chriſtianſtadt 574. Pr. Charles's conduct 575. Meaſures taken by the ſenate 576. Behaviour of the King ib.

On the duration of LIFE 577.

Capt. WALLIS's voyage continued 578.

TEMERITY of G. Haſlewood 584.

Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT, and in EAST-INDIA courts, on reſtricting the dividends 585. —— 590.

EMIGRATION prevented by relieving the oppreſſed 590.

A WIDOWER to his miſtreſs 592.

NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts. Burn's miſcellany ſermons 593. Crane's correction of the tranſlation of the 109th pſalm 594. Mr Stuart's addreſs to the pariſhioners of Cramond 597.

POETRY. Midnight-thoughts 598 The Hermit ib. Ode on Lord Hay's birthday ib. Gay's elegiac epiſtle 599. Prologue to the opening of the Edinburgh theatre 600. Epigram on Mr Walpole's Impromptu 601. An ode on the birth of —— ib. Inſcription for a bench ib.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. Turky 602 Poland 604. Ruſſia 605. Denmark 606. Germany ib. United Provinces 607. France ib. Italy ib. Spain 609. North America ib. Weſt Indies 610. Eaſt Indies ib. —— England. Opinion on the powers of the livery of London 611. —— Scotland. Revolution-club reſolve to have an anniverſary ſermon 613. Commiſſion-proceedings relating to St Ninian's ſettlement 614.

Mr URBAN, *May* 1773.

IT will, I believe, be impoſſible to read with attention the following narrative, written many years ago in the German language, without obſerving the remarkable analogy between the ſufferings of the Princeſs of Zell, conſort to George I. and thoſe of the Princeſs of England, his great-grand-daughter, conſort to the preſent King of Denmark [xxxiv. 42. 574.]. How far the declaration of Moſes concerning the *iniquity of fathers* may be diſcernible in this affair, I ſhall not pretend to point out; the bare recital of facts is all I have to offer, and every reader is left to his own comment.

The Duke of Zell (brother to Erneſt Auguſtus, Elector of Hanover, the father of George I.) married a lady of mean birth *, but remarkable for beauty, and excellent endowments.

This marriage, ſo humiliating to the haughty houſe of Hanover, occaſioned an almoſt irreparable breach between the Duke and his brother; who was ſtill more incenſed, when, by the favour of the Emperor Leopold, the lady was inveſted with the Ducal dignity, and acknowledged in quality of a Princeſs of the Empire; without which her children could not have ſucceeded to the ſovereignty of Zell, and the dukedom of courſe muſt have devolved (if no ſecond

* She was of a genteel French family of the Reformed religion, that had taken refuge in Germany from the perſecutions carrying on againſt the Proteſtants in France.

marriage had intervened) to the Elector.

If the Ducheſs of Zell was before attached to her illuſtrious conſort by love, gratitude now cemented the union; and it ſeemed the mutual endeavour of the ducal pair to make each other happy. Their ſubjects, charmed with an example of conjugal felicity ſeldom to be met with in courts, were inceſſant in their prayers for an hereditary prince, who might inherit the virtues of his parents, and prove an equal bleſſing to their poſterity. But their deſires did not ſuit with the unſearchable decrees of Providence, and the only fruit of this happy marriage was one daughter, who became celebrated for her gifts and graces, but more for her misfortunes.

To this young lady, when in the full bloom of her youth and beauty, adorned with an education ſuitable to her high birth, ſeveral of the neighbouring princes became ſuitors; but of all the competitors for her father's conſent the young Prince of Wolfenbuttel had the faireſt proſpect of being the happy man. His propoſals were not only received favourably by the Duke and Ducheſs, but his perſon was highly pleaſing to the Princeſs; and ſcarce any thing remained to be adjuſted but the time and manner of celebrating the nuptials.

The Elector of Hanover, alarmed at an union ſo unfavourable to his views, was determined, if poſſible, to interrupt its courſe. The progreſs, however, which the Prince of Wolfenbuttel had already made, the coolneſs that had long ſubſiſted between the two families, and the averſion which the Electreſs Sophia had teſtified to a nearer connection with the Ducheſs of Zell, were difficulties that appeared inſurmountable. The Electreſs had, moreover, raiſed her thoughts to an alliance with the Royal Houſe of England, from which ſhe herſelf had the honour to be deſcended; and with this view the Prince her ſon actually made a viſit to Great Britain, where it was ſaid he paid his addreſſes to Lady Anne, afterwards wedded to the Prince of Denmark, which, however, were rejected.

The diſappointment which the young Elector met with in this attempt, it is probable, contributed not a little to abate the pride of the Electreſs, and to render her more tractable to the Elector's project of marrying the heir of Hanover to the heireſs of Zell, and thereby uniting the two dominions under one ſovereign.

Before the journey to England had taken place, the motion for an alliance with Zell had been treated by the Electreſs with an air of ridicule; but all on a ſudden her humour changed, and, inſtead of oppoſing, ſhe determined to have the ſole merit of bringing it about. In fact, no one was better qualified for ſuch an undertaking: She was alike proud, and full of condeſcenſion; equally eloquent, and miſtreſs of the arts of courts; and though ſhe had even treated the Ducheſs of Zell with a haughtineſs bordering upon contempt, ſhe had, nevertheleſs, the addreſs to qualify her diſlike in ſuch a manner, that the Duke, inſtead of reſenting it, ſeemed rather to look upon the diſtinguiſhing reſpect ſhewn to himſelf as a mark of her great condeſcenſion. To ſay the truth, notwithſtanding the variance between the brothers, ſhe had always behaved to the Duke with that apparent affection that was due to the relation in which he ſtood to her.

With this aſcendancy over his Highneſs, ſhe wiſely reſolved to be her own ambaſſadreſs, and to the weight of her inſtances to add all the advantages to be gained by ſurpriſe; ſhe, therefore, without dropping the moſt diſtant hint of her intentions, ordered her equipage to be in readineſs, and at the cloſe of a fine ſummer's evening ſet out for Zell, where, by means of relays, ſhe arrived ſo early next morning that the Duke and Ducheſs were yet in bed.

Nothing could equal the aſtoniſhment of both, on hearing the door open without their command, and ſeeing the Electreſs enter, who was the perſon in the world the leaſt expected, and to the Ducheſs, perhaps, the leaſt welcome.

The Electreſs, knowing that among princes ſuch freedoms were almoſt without precedent, made haſte to unravel the myſtery of her journey, but, with a reſerve that marked her pride, choſe to expreſs herſelf in the German language, which ſhe knew the Ducheſs did not underſtand.

Whatever arguments, whether of affection or policy, ſhe might urge to gain her ſuit, certain it is, that her perſuaſions prevailed, and in two ſhort hours ſhe undid what the Prince of Wolfenbuttel had been for years before labouring to accompliſh; and before ſhe quit-

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ted the room, ſhe obtained a poſitive promiſe from the Duke, that the heireſs of Zell ſhould be affianced to none but the Prince her ſon.

The Ducheſs, it may be imagined, was ſufficiently mortified, not to be truſted with the ſecret of this extraordinary viſit till after the buſineſs that occaſioned it was concluded; for though the Duke had never been known to deny her any thing before, yet the Electreſs having opened the converſation on the expreſs condition, that the Ducheſs ſhould not be made acquainted with the ſubject of it till after the iſſue was determined, the repeated importunities of the Ducheſs produced only ſo many denials; and it was not till after the Electreſs was in bed to take ſome repoſe, that ſhe was at laſt complimented by the Duke as mother to the young Prince of Hanover.

She was thunderſtruck at this appellation, and knew not what to reply. She retired to her own apartment, and gave vent to that exceſs of grief that muſt otherwiſe have overwhelmed her; for though ſhe had not preſumed openly to reſent the ſlights put upon her by the Houſe of Hanover, they had, notwithſtanding, left a bitter ſting behind. She felt, likewiſe, for the young Prince of Wolfenbuttel; but more for her daughter, who loved him; and the terror with which ſhe was ſeized, on the firſt intimation of this connection, ſeemed to preſage the misfortunes that afterwards attended it.

When a torrent of tears had relieved the heavy load of ſorrow that oppreſſed her, ſhe returned to the Duke, and, falling on her knees in a ſecond tranſport of grief, ſhe implored him, for the love he bore to his only child, to change his mind; ſhe beſeeched him to conſider the conſequences of his breach of faith with the deſerving prince who had already thought himſelf happy in his conſent; and ſhe enlarged on the viſible contempt in which ſhe herſelf had ever been held by the Electreſs, who would ſtill think herſelf diſhonoured by an alliance which intereſt alone had prompted her to ſolicit.

But neither the conſciouſneſs of his own indiſcretion in ſo haſtily yielding to the perſuaſion of the Electreſs, nor the concern which muſt naturally ariſe for the fate of his only daughter; neither the tears of his beloved conſort, nor the threatening vengeance of an offended prince, could prevail upon the Duke to alter his reſolution. He ſeemed wholly abſorbed in the thoughts of aggrandizing the Houſe of Lunenburg; and ſhe who had till that fatal interview been able to direct his courſe in every thing, from that moment loſt her influence entirely, and never more recovered it.

The illuſtrious deſcent from a Royal Line of Kings which the Electreſs had to boaſt, added to a certain dignity of manner that rendered her reſpectable, ſo flattered the vanity of the Duke, that love, which, in his youthful days, had triumphed irreſiſtibly over every other paſſion, as it were, in an inſtant, gave way, and left ambition maſter of the field.

The Electreſs, experienced in the ſudden revolutions of the human heart, left nothing untried to accelerate the match. She knew that the Ducheſs had reaſon to oppoſe a marriage in which ſhe had never been conſulted; and ſhe knew likewiſe, that men in years have not always reſolution enough to withſtand the importunities of thoſe whom they have long been accuſtomed to indulge: ſhe, therefore, diſpatched a courier to Hanover, the moment ſhe obtained the Duke's conſent, to acquaint the Elector with the ſucceſs of her journey, and to require the immediate preſence of her ſon. In the mean while ſhe kept the Duke employed in adjuſting the marriage-articles, that he might have no time to think of future conſequences, nor to reflect on the injuſtice done to the Prince of Wolfenbuttel by the violation of his promiſe.

The joy with which the news was received, on the arrival of the courier at Hanover, was more apparent in the countenance of the Elector than in that of the Prince his ſon; who, if report may be credited, had contracted an intimacy with Henrietta of Muſchenbruck; a lady more remarkable for wit and vivacity, than for the virtuous refinements which conſtitute the glory of her ſex.

It was, however, neceſſary that he ſhould ſubmit to the will of his ſovereign in an affair of ſuch concernment to the advancement of the ſtate. It is unfortunate for princes, that policy is made the meaſure of their contracts, and that love has ſeldom any ſhare in directing their choice.

With the indifference natural to a youth already prepoſſeſſed with other attachments, the young Prince of Hanover

appeared at the court of Zell, rather as a ſuitor to the duchy, than as a lover to the princeſs in whoſe right he was one day to enjoy it; but all that was wanting in gallantry on his ſide, being amply made up by the addreſs of the Electreſs his mother, a ſhort day was appointed for the nuptial ceremony, which was performed with as much pomp and ſolemnity as the ſhort time would allow.

Both the bride and the bridegroom, who were the principal figures, were ſo diſtinguiſhed by their brilliancy of dreſs, uſual upon ſuch occaſions, that if, by their outward ſplendor, the ſpectators had been to form an eſtimate of their inward felicity, they might have been pronounced the happieſt couple in the univerſe.

But neither gold, nor jewels, nor ſtate, nor ſovereignty, beſtow happineſs; and a troubled ſpirit, ſurrounded with pomp, will hang a cloud upon the brow. It was thus with the Princeſs: ſhe looked upon herſelf as a ſtate-victim; and though ſhe was all reſignation, betrayed ſuch a melancholy as would have become Iphigenia when on the point of being ſacrificed.

As for the bridegroom, he was by nature ſullen, reſerved, haughty, and ſelfiſh: he conſidered the Princeſs as the title-deed to the duchy of Zell, and conſequently behaved like one paſſing through the forms of a court, which, though tedious and troubleſome, were abſolutely neceſſary to inſure the conveyance. An affectation of gallantry, however, he was obliged to put on; but then it was viſibly an affectation; and though he gave his hand to his bride, his heart remained ſtill in the boſom of his miſtreſs.

Appearances of this untoward nature were by no means pleaſing to the Duke; but the Ducheſs was ſo deeply affected, that it was with difficulty ſhe could conceal, amidſt all the apparent gaiety, the anxiety of her mind, which frequently eſcaped in ſighs ſhe found it impoſſible to ſtifle. The Electreſs, of all the parties concerned, was indeed the only one who, at this triumphant criſis, enjoyed the full tranſport of court politicians, who aſk only for ſucceſs to their meaſures, and laugh at all other conſiderations.

The favourite point being now effectually obtained, neither the Electreſs nor her ſon had any farther buſineſs at Zell. In a few days after the ſolemnity was over, they therefore ſet out for Hanover, together with the bride, whoſe grief at quitting her parents was no wiſe diminiſhed either by the pompous reception ſhe met with from the Elector her father-in-law, nor by the phlegmatic careſſes of the Prince her huſband.

Ambition and gallantry, as in moſt other courts, were then the prevailing purſuits in that of Hanover; and, according to the uſual intercourſe between the ſexes, ladies became powerful, and lords were made happy, by mutual obligations conferred upon each other.

While ſuch was the commerce, it is not to be wondered at, that foreign adventurers ſhould ſteer with a flattering gale of hope to a liberal port, where Fortune promiſed to make their voyage proſperous.

From the moment that Erneſt Auguſtus was affianced to the Princeſs Palatine, grand daughter to James I. the court of Hanover became celebrated throughout Europe. To this court, ſo brilliant before, the late marriage made no ſmall addition of ſplendor. The young nobility then at Zell, as well natives as ſtrangers, thought it a point of duty, as well as gallantry, to wait upon the bride to the court of the Prince her huſband; and at their head appeared young Count Koningſmark, a Noble Swede, in the flower of his age, full of vivacity, and equally formed for love and war.

Though born in Sweden, he had been trained up at the court of Zell; and, while both the Princeſs and he were children, he was particularly happy in being diſtinguiſhed by her. Approbation on the one hand did not fail to produce zeal and aſſiduity on the other; and though, in the infant ſtate of their minds, neither could be aware of the cauſe, yet the Princeſs was never ſo pleaſed as when young Koningſmark was with her, nor Koningſmark ſo gay as when waiting upon the Princeſs.

The Count, who had ever conſidered the Princeſs as the regent of his fate, thought of nothing but continuing within reach of her eye; in order to which, he found means to recommend himſelf ſo effectually to the Elector, that he ſoon obtained a commiſſion in the army, with an appointment ſuitable to his rank.

This was not, however, the ſole object that Koningſmark had in view. A removal from the ſight of the Princeſs would have been to him an inſupportable baniſhment, and for that reaſon he paid his

his court aſſiduouſly to Prince Charles, youngeſt ſon to the Elector, who was a favourite of the ladies, often ſpent his evenings in ſelect parties among them, and was always attended by ſome young Lord to enliven the converſation, and heighten the pleaſure of the entertainment.

Koningſmark had ready wit, was perfectly polite, and, being bred up at court, was maſter of all the forms that give eaſe and dignity to thoſe who frequent it. He was therefore very ſoon diſtinguiſhed as the beſt-bred nobleman in Hanover; and Pr. Charles delighting in his company, they became in time inſeparable companions.

This familiarity with the Prince her brother-in-law, furniſhed the Count with daily acceſs to the young Electreſs, who could not help being pleaſed to ſee the only nobleman who had followed her fortunes ſo highly honoured by her new relations; nor did ſhe fail to drop a gracious hint how agreeable it was to her to mark the effects of his ſuperior merit.

Vanity is perhaps the moſt ſubtle ſeducer of the human heart: Koningſmark from that moment began to forget the diſtance at which he ſtood; and to flatter himſelf with being more tenderly regarded by the Princeſs than as a mere favourite at court. He ſaw the indifference with which ſhe was treated by her conſort, and he thought he beheld in her a riſing reſentment that might by degrees be heightened into diſguſt. He had found among ladies of high rank the ſame unjuſtifiable paſſions predominate, by which thoſe of meaner birth are ſometimes ſwayed, and his ſelf-deluding confidence inſpired him with notions, which, had they been ſuſpected by the amiable and virtuous Princeſs, would in a moment have accompliſhed his ruin. Men are too apt to give a wrong turn to female favours, and to aſcribe the kindneſſes which flow from the purity of friendſhip, to the unworthy motives of perſonal gratifications.

The Princeſs, in the critical ſituation ſhe found herſelf placed, began to foreſee that ſhe ſhould ſtand in need of a counſellor and friend. She hoped for both in the fidelity of Koningſmark; and ſhe rejoiced to obſerve in him a readineſs on all occaſions to receive and obey her commands.

She was particularly piqued at the haughtineſs with which the Elector's miſtreſs treated all the ladies about the court, who neglected to pay proper reſpect to her mock-ſovereignty. That lady was of a temper not to enjoy her triumphs in ſecret; ſhe choſe to have it known as publicly as poſſible, that ſhe governed him who governed the electorate. The Electreſs, though not inſenſible of the injury, yet affected a total ignorance, and in proportion as ſhe ſaw her rival careſſed by the Elector, ſhe appeared ſeemingly pleaſed with the favours he conferred upon her.

This exceſs of complaiſance was admired by the young Electreſs, but could not be imitated. She was but juſt removed from the boſom of her parents, had never converſed with misfortune, nor known the power of miſtreſſes over the paſſions of their admirers: ſhe could therefore ill brook their inſolence, and took every occaſion that offered to mortify the pride both of the Counteſs, who had the aſcendancy over the father, and of her ſiſter, who had captivated the ſon. Alike careleſs of the reſentment of either, or of the miſchiefs their reſentment might produce, ſhe ſupported the dignity of virtue with becoming ſpirit, and held the minions of vice in utter contempt.

The Princeſs was of a diſpoſition rather gay than grave, and was above meaſure fond of railiery and mirth. With this dangerous humour Koningſmark fell in; and as it was eaſy to diſcover the ſubject on which the Princeſs loved to employ her talents, the airs and arrogance of court-miſtreſſes afforded frequent occaſions for laughter and ridicule.

Courts are the very elements of ſpies, and ladies of a light turn are never without numbers at their devotion. If the Princeſs's virtue was proof againſt railery, her prudence was not ſufficiently guarded againſt the attacks of malevolence. The Count's viſits had been too often repeated; and though they had never been permitted without a witneſs, yet artful ſuggeſtions, properly timed, never fail to leave bad impreſſions.

For ſome time the young Elector put on the maſk of kindneſs, and condeſcended to abate a little of his accuſtomed auſterity, and to converſe with his amiable conſort like a reaſonable creature. But this ſeeming fondneſs was like a fleeting dream, and the treatment that followed from all quarters was leſs excuſeable than ever. The Prince, in particular, not

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only forſook her bed, but avoided her company, and for two whole months together, never exchanged a word with her, nor allowed her a moment's opportunity to inquire the cauſe of ſo ſudden and ſo undeſerved an alteration.

Unable, however, to bear the affront any longer, and believing it to be her duty to ſolicit an explanation, ſhe one day had the courage to ſurpriſe him in his cloſet alone; and, when able to ſpeak, (for tears and grief for a while reſtrained her voice), conjured him, in the moſt affecting manner, to let her know wherein ſhe had offended. His eyes reddened, and with a look of ſeverity, and a tone of voice that ill became his high rank, "Leave me to myſelf," he ſaid, "and dare no more to interrupt my ſolitude: I know your heart!" In vain ſhe ſtrove to tell him, her heart knew no other joy but that of pleaſing him. He tore himſelf from her before ſhe could reply, and in the violence of his rage, left her on the floor in agonies not to be deſcribed.

As ſoon as ſhe found herſelf alone, ſhe retired, with grief and anguiſh in her countenance, to her own apartment, where the Baroneſs de Molk waited to pay her court. In the firſt emotions of reſentment, ſhe could not help declaring the cauſe of her affliction, though under the ſacred ſeal of ſecrecy; adding, as ſoon as ſhe had recollected herſelf, that, as ſhe regarded her peace of mind, not to ſuffer a whiſper to eſcape her to the diſhonour of the Prince her huſband.

The Baroneſs was ready enough to promiſe, but as ready on the firſt favourable opportunity to forget the conditions. She ſought a private interview with Koningſmark, in whom ſhe knew the Princeſs placed confidence, and revealed to him, under the ſame injunction of ſecrecy, all that the Princeſs had intruſted to her, with the addition of ſome fictitious circumſtances, that placed the behaviour of the Prince in an odious light. Koningſmark, fired with indignation, flew to the Princeſs; and, forgetting his dependence, declared, that he who had deſcended in his rage to the level of a brute, was unworthy the being of a man; and added, The whole world, Madam, would eſpouſe your cauſe, and *declare the vengeance to be juſt.*

He had ſcarce ended, when Pr. Charles entered the apartment, and ſurpriſed him at the cloſe of his diſcourſe. The Princeſs was imbarraſſed too, being eager to reprove his audacity, and to baniſh him her preſence, for daring to inſinuate a treaſon, the bare concealment of which muſt involve her in guilt. Pr. Charles could not help diſcovering the perplexity; when the Princeſs, recovering herſelf, with a preſence of mind that was natural to her, pretended ſhe was that moment on the point of ſending for his Highneſs, to implore his friendly interceſſion with his brother in her behalf, as ſhe could no longer exiſt under the weight of his diſpleaſure; acknowledging, at the ſame time, that ſhe had been conſulting Koningſmark on a proper means of effecting a reconciliation.

The Prince, though ſomewhat alarmed at the ſcene he had been witneſs to, promiſed his beſt ſervices, and, after a ſhort converſation, took his leave. Koningſmark found himſelf under the neceſſity of bearing him company; and the Prince, as they ſauntered along, could not help remarking upon what he had ſeen. "Count," ſaid he, "you ſeem to be very far gone in love; be ingenuous, make me your confident, and if the lady of your affections is unattainable, let me be your phyſician to effect your cure." Koningſmark replied with vivacity, that in truth he was in love, but it was with the whole court-circle, whoſe charms united were irreſiſtible; but as yet no one in particular had engaged his heart. The Prince did not ſeem entirely ſatisfied with the anſwer; and in his reply, gave him to underſtand, that when a thing is ſuſpected, it is half diſcovered. "I ſhall watch you narrowly," ſaid he, "and if I get at your ſecrets, remember, that he who is not truſted, can never be reproached with perfidy." The Count was going to proteſt with his uſual gallantry againſt particular attachments, when the converſation was interrupted by the approach of ſome military officers, who joined them, and diverted the diſcourſe.

Though this ſurpriſe had but ſlightly affected Koningſmark, yet the Princeſs was ſo ſtruck with the ſeries of unfortunate incidents that had ſucceſſively befallen her, that ſhe took to her bed, with all the ſymptoms of a dangerous diſeaſe; which increaſed ſo faſt, that in a few days it was pronounced by her phyſicians to be mortal.

Decorum obliged the Elector and Electreſs to make a ſhow of concern upon this occaſion; and the laſt in particular never ſtirred from her bed-ſide while her life

life was in ſuſpenſe, but behaved to her with all the tenderneſs of a real mother; which the Princeſs did not fail to acknowledge on her recovery, in ſuch a manner as ſhewed, that ſhe was to the full as ſenſible of kindneſs as ſhe was of diſregard.

The Prince her huſband, likewiſe, on this melancholy occaſion, found himſelf conſtrained to pay her, as it was thought, a parting-viſit, and to relent a little from the ſeverity of the late harſh interview, to which the Princeſs owed her preſent malady.

Thinking this therefore a favourable opportunity to move his compaſſion, ſhe took hold of his hand as he ſat upon her bed-ſide, and with a feeble, broken voice, and eyes ſwimming with tears, "I am dying, Prince," ſaid ſhe, "and you are the cauſe: your rigour has broke my heart. What I did not deſerve, I had not ſtrength to ſupport.—But why ſhould I upbraid you? Your affections were already diſpoſed of, and the empty title of wife was all that was reſerved for me. But, if you cannot love, you may be juſt! Acknowledge, at leaſt, that I do not ſuffer for my faults, but through the ſeverity of my deſtiny. Indulge me but in this, and, living or dying, you ſhall ever be dear to my inmoſt ſoul." A fainting-fit put a period to her ſpeech, and delivered the Prince from the imbarraſſment of a reply; for, before ſhe came to herſelf, he had, with great philoſophy, called in the attendants, and quitted the room.

As ſoon as ſhe recovered, ſhe looked round for a comforter. She ſaw herſelf ſurrounded with women; but the huſband, whoſe heart ſhe wiſhed to have ſoftened, was not preſent. Whether vexation, reſentment, or any of the vindictive paſſions, had involuntarily ſurpriſed her, certain it is, that from that inſtant ſhe collected freſh ſpirits, and in a few days after, her phyſicians, who had before relinquiſhed all hopes of her recovery, pronounced her out of danger.

She was, however, not only big with child when theſe hard trials befel her, but ſo near her time, that before ſhe had fully recovered her ſtrength, her pains came upon her, and ſhe was brought to bed of a princeſs*: ſoon after which, the recollection of her misfortunes once more got the better of her reſolution, and ſhe ſunk into a deep and ſettled melancholy, which no endeavours could remove; during which gloomy interval, ſhe kept wholly to her chamber, ſaw little company, deſired none, ſcarce ever ſpoke or ſmiled, and ſeemed to have loſt all reliſh for life, and its enjoyments.

At length, however, by the kind intreaties of the Electreſs, who became ſenſible of her deſerts, and touched with her misfortunes, ſhe was prevailed upon to retire to Herenhauſſen; whither the Electreſs had the goodneſs to accompany her; and care was taken that ſhe ſhould not be incommoded in her retreat with too much company, or wearied with too many attendants. The Electreſs, who was more fond of Pr. Charles than of any of her other children, obtained the Elector's conſent, that he ſhould be one of the party; and Pr. Charles made intereſt for Koningſmark to accompany him. Koningſmark reflecting on what had paſſed, invented many pretexts to continue where he was; but his Highneſs would admit of no excuſes, and this little court was accordingly ſettled.

Every thing was favourable to the intended cure. Both the ſeaſon and the weather were the fineſt that could be wiſhed. The place of retreat reſembled a little paradiſe, and nothing was wanting but the Princeſs's recovery to make it ſo indeed. The Electreſs had a more delicate taſte in her pleaſures than is uſually to be met with in the courts of Germany. She had read the moſt refined authors, converſed with the moſt poliſhed men, and had derived from her excellent mother* thoſe graces and embelliſhments of high life which the ladies only can reach and practiſe. Hence, without having recourſe to frivolous entertainments to kill time, ſhe knew how to ſtrike at the root of the Princeſs's diſeaſe, and, by gradual and imperceptible degrees, to reconcile her again to the world, which ſhe was obliged to converſe with, and had too ſoon learnt to abhor.

Some ingenious pretence, therefore, was never wanting to draw her from her chamber, to walk, to fiſh, to be a ſpectator of the chace, without being expoſed to the fatigues of it. The garden, the lake, the wood, the grotto, the alcove, the viſta, were by turns the ſcene of the day's amuſement; and muſic, plays, dancing, and ſprightly converſation, finiſhed the evening. Or, if the weather confined the illuſtrious company within

* The late Queen-dowager of Pruſſia.

* The Princeſs Palatine.

within doors, invention was never at a ſtand, or time found burdenſome; trifling was ſometimes rendered not only entertaining, but ingenious; ſometimes books were conſulted, and the dead preſſed into the ſervice of the living; and ſometimes ſuch curioſities of art as the palace was adorned with, became the ſubject-matter of entertainment and admiration.

Thus agreeably entertained and delighted, the Princeſs began by degrees to recover her wonted gaiety; and being told that the Duke and Ducheſs of Zell intended to viſit Hanover, the deſire of receiving her parents with becoming gladneſs, contributed not a little to haſten her cure.

Towards the cloſe of autumn the royal gueſts arrived, and were received in the moſt magnificent manner by the Electoral court.

Upon this double occaſion, of the recovery of his conſort, and the arrival of her parents, the Electoral Prince had the gallantry to give a ball, to which the nobility, foreign miniſters, and perſons of diſtinction of both ſexes, were invited; all of whom endeavoured to excel in the ſplendor of their appearance, and to outvie each other in the richneſs of their dreſs. Count Koningſmark on this occaſion diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and, like the principal figure in a fine painting, attracted all eyes, and in every heart excited either envy or admiration.

The Elector's miſtreſs, in particular, diſcovered the moſt flattering ſymptoms, which Koningſmark did not fail to improve to his own advantage. He conſidered that the favour of her who was the moſt favoured by the Elector, was no ſmall acquiſition; and that, whatever her views might be, he could ſuffer nothing in the gratification.

At court-aſſemblies, however, the mortifications that occur, more than balance the pleaſures that are received; and it is perhaps a juſt remark, that more retire diſcontented, than return home delighted with all they ſee paſs. The Princeſs's gay artleſs diſpoſition, but ill ſuited the grave formal temper of the Prince her huſband; and the forward boldneſs of the favourite ladies was by no means reliſhed by the Duke and Ducheſs of Zell. The Elector himſelf feigned indiſpoſition, and the principal perſonages ſoon grew weary of the entertainment. It was, indeed, eaſy to perceive, that thoſe who were moſt intereſted in the conduct of it, were the leaſt pleaſed with the effect it had produced. The Duke and Ducheſs of Zell ſaw, or thought they ſaw, a ſtudied reſerve in the old Electreſs. And perhaps they were not altogether pleaſed with their daughter. She had made no ſecret to them of the rigorous uſage ſhe had met with from the Prince her huſband; but inſtead of pity, they recommended prudence. They expreſſed their impatience to return home, and ſhe her deſire to accompany them. They rejoiced at finding her health reſtored: but before ſhe reſolved on ſuch a journey, they deſired ſhe might conſult the Prince. In ſhort, by their manner, they did not ſeem to be convinced, that the levity they had obſerved in the Princeſs, their daughter, was quite ſuitable to the dignity of her high character. They therefore pretended buſineſs, and when the days of ceremony had paſſed, haſtened their departure.

As ſoon as the viſitants had taken leave, and all formality had ceaſed, the current of court-œconomy reſumed its wonted courſe. The Prince's viſits to the Princeſs were rather viſits of ceremony than of affection; and though the Princeſs received him with civility, ſhe could not play the hypocrite, and embrace him with rapture.

[*To be continued.*]

The SPIRITED AMBASSADOR.

An anecdote.

JOhn Baſiliad, Czar of Muſcovy, a prince equally famed for his ferocity and pride, is reported by ſome hiſtorians to have driven a nail into the head of a certain Italian ambaſſador who had come into his preſence covered. Jerom Boſs, nevertheleſs, the ambaſſador at the ſame court from Eliſabeth of England, upon a ſimilar occaſion proudly kept on his hat, and retired without once moving it. The Czar demanded of him, if he knew the puniſhment which another ambaſſador had received for ſuch inſolence. —"I do know it," replied our countryman, "but I am the ambaſſador of a Queen whoſe head is always covered, and who never ſuffers an affront offered to any of her ſervants to paſs unpuniſhed." The Czar, not ſo ungenerous as to witneſs this magnanimity without admiration, turned round to his courtiers;—"Here is a brave man," ſaid he, "who dares thus to act, and thus to ſpeak for the honour and intereſt of his ſovereign.—Which of you would do as much for me?".

The

The Hiſtory of Europe, continued. [520.]

Affairs of Sweden.

SWEDEN has, at different periods, been conſidered among the freeſt governments in Europe. It has been even thought to approach to a perfection in that reſpect, ſuperior to any other of the modern ſtates. Though governed by kings, theſe kings were originally elected by the people, and their power circumſcribed within very narrow limits; the ſenate in a manner exerciſed the whole executive power; and the general diets, at their meetings, ſuperintended and regulated the whole. The peaſants, who are ſo little conſidered in other countries, had the peculiar privilege of being fully repreſented in thoſe aſſemblies, and with the burghers, formed two of the four great orders which compoſed the ſtates of the nation. By this means they were a happy counterpoiſe to the ambition and power of the nobility and clergy; which was rendered the more efficacious, as the kings found it occaſionally their intereſt to throw their own weight into the ſame ſcale.

However happy this ſyſtem of government was in other reſpects, it could not avoid being clogged with thoſe impediments, and liable to thoſe fatal conſequences, which are inherent to elective monarchies. The latent ſeeds of its deſtruction were contained within itſelf; and the introduction of the Daniſh tyrants, towards the cloſe of the fourteenth century [xxxiv. 19.], the unhappy union of Calmar, which perpetuated their claims, together with the overgrown power and ambitious views of the clergy, brought them to their full growth. Sweden accordingly became a ſcene of war and calamity for upwards of 120 years, until ſhe at length ſaw almoſt the whole body of the nobility murdered in cold blood, and little leſs than a general maſſacre of the nation take place, under Chriſtian II.

In this exigence, the celebrated Guſtavus Vaſa, in 1520, reſcued his country from the bloody hands of one of the moſt deteſtable tyrants that ever degraded human nature. Though this young nobleman had many heroic qualities, he had too much ambition to reſtore the ancient conſtitution of his country; and the people, in the exceſs of their joy and gratitude, having furniſhed him with the means, he by degrees laid the foundation of that deſpotiſm, which was carried to its utmoſt extent by his deſcendents. Having ſeized on the vaſt poſſeſſions of the clergy, he formed a power that was independent of the ſtate; and became enabled thereby to make that crown hereditary to his family, which he had only received from the free ſuffrages and election of the people. He however continued to retain ſuch of the ancient names and forms of government, as did not militate totally with his deſigns, and might be made uſe of in ſuch a manner, as to take off from the crown a great ſhare of that odium which it muſt neceſſarily incur, if all the violent and unpopular effects of its power were to be conſidered as its own direct and particular acts. Thus the form and name of a ſenate was preſerved, and it was ſtill liable to the imputation of all the miſcarriages and exorbitancies of government, though it was now entirely compoſed of the King's creatures, who had not a will of their own, nor were poſſeſſed of a ſingle power but what he choſe to endow them with. In the ſame manner, the diets were aſſembled and held according to their uſual forms; but the crown had obtained ſuch an over-ruling influence in the elections, that few were returned but thoſe who were recommended or approved of by it; and the few that came in upon other terms, were ſo overawed by the ſtrong arbitrary powers that were lodged in its hands, and ſo terrified by a powerful ſtanding army which depended upon its will, that they found it neceſſary to ſubmit implicitly to the King's mandates, and the ſtates of the nation were reduced to little more than regiſters of the decrees of the crown.

The ſucceſſors of Guſtavus gave the Swedes continued occaſion to lament the intolerable yoke which he had laid upon their ſhoulders. Even his ſon, Charles of Sudermania, who became king by dethroning his nephew Sigiſmund, ſacrificed to his rage and covetouſneſs, by proſcriptions, executions, and confiſcations, that ancient nobility to whom the houſe of Vaſa owed every thing. It is however true, that Guſtavus Adolphus, from the generoſity and nobleneſs of his own nature, reconciled for once an arbitrary power (which in his hands could not be felt) with the intereſt and happineſs of his people, and repaired, ſo far as it was poſſible to be done, the miſ-

chiefs that proceeded from his father's avarice and cruelty.

The Swedes never fully experienced all the horrors of deſpotiſm, until the reign of Charles XI. who ſtripped the ſenate of its authority, and the nobility of their eſtates. As the Livonian ſoldiers were neither attached to the perſons or laws of the Swedes, he made uſe of them to compel the ſtates to give up every ſhadow of their liberty, and to acknowledge that he was accountable to none but God for his actions. He afterwards, in the ſame manner, deſpoiled the nobility of Livonia and Eſthonia of their eſtates, though they had voluntarily ſurrendered to the government of Sweden; that their property and rights were ſecured to them by treaty, and confirmed upon oath at the acceſſion of every king; and that the titles to their lands were ſheltered under the ſanction of a remote antiquity. The Swediſh ſoldiers now repaid the compliment which their nation owed to the Livonians, and were the agents to diſpoſſeſs them of their eſtates, in return for the loſs of their own liberties. It was this tranſaction which gave riſe to the calamities and deplorable fate of the celebrated and unfortunate John Patkul. And to this tranſaction might alſo, in a great meaſure, be attributed, the ſucceeding loſs of Livonia, and the adjoining provinces, to the irreparable damage of Sweden.

As the education and conduct of this monarch were equally ſingular, and are in many reſpects out of the common courſe of things, the extraordinary nature and importance of the ſubject may excuſe our taking ſome ſmall notice of it. As the death of his father left him a minor at the early age of five years, the care of his education was intruſted in the hands of the Queen his mother, and of five of the great officers of ſtate. The ſenate complimented the Queen with the choice of a governor; and ſhe, though an excellent princeſs in other reſpects, gave way upon this occaſion to her private affection, and, to the amazement of all mankind, appointed a nobleman to that office, whoſe principal qualification conſiſted, in his being one of the hardeſt drinkers in the kingdom. It is ſaid, that the courſe of the young prince's ſtudies was confined to the knowledge of two great principles, which were continually inſtilled into his mind, and were laid down as the general and invariable rules for the future government of his life. The firſt of theſe prinicples was, to practiſe at all times the moſt profound diſſimulation; and the ſecond, to perſevere in all his own reſolutions. One religious, and one moral duty, were inculcated with equal care and effect; the firſt was, to ſay his prayers twice a-day, and the ſecond, to ſhew himſelf affectionate and dutiful to his mother.

As to other matters, this prince was ſo totally illiterate, that he ſcarcely was able to make his ſignature; and ſo deficient in words and matter, that though he did not want natural parts, he was not capable of holding a diſcourſe with any ſtranger, upon the common topics of converſation. It is ſaid, that one of the firſt nobility of the kingdom, having remonſtrated freely with the Queen upon the ſhameful ſtate of his education, ſhe replied, with great warmth and indignation, that neither of her brothers had ever ſubmitted to learn any thing, and yet they were both excellent princes, and highly beloved in their country.

Under the government of a monarch ſo deplorably ignorant, and whoſe mind received ſo fatal a bias, it is not to be wondered that his ſubjects ſuffered the moſt unparallelled oppreſſions, and that the poor remains of the conſtitution were totally annihilated. As his pleaſure lay wholly in violent and athletic ſports and exerciſes, the moſt able-bodied, profligate, and ignorant men in his dominions, became naturally his friends and favourites. As ſuch men could have no regard for laws which they did not underſtand, and from the meanneſs of their own birth had a natural averſion to the nobility, whom they beſides conſidered as the only obſtacles in the way of their ambition, they purſued the deſtruction of both with the moſt unremitting ardour. As they increaſed their power, by the government of large provinces, and the command of great armies, which they made it neceſſary to raiſe; and that they ſaw all the powers in the ſtate were lodged between the King and themſelves; they extended their views ſtill farther, and began to conſider him as their only rival. They accordingly precipitated this prince into the moſt violent and dangerous meaſures, in hopes that he might have fallen a victim to the rage of the people; and when that deſign failed of effect, practiſed upon the natural impetuoſity of his courage in ſuch a manner,

as

as to throw him headlong into perſonal dangers in war, where his deſtruction ſeemed inevitable. Thus was a monarch, who did not want underſtanding, who was not addicted to pleaſure or expence, but was equally induſtrious and parſimonious, and who, to great courage in war, added the moſt indefatigable application to buſineſs in time of peace, perverted by the baſeſt and moſt profligate of mankind, to become the curſe and ruin of his people; at the ſame time that he was made the conſtant dupe to all their treacherous deſigns againſt himſelf, and was never capable of ſeeing the danger. They however failed in all their deſigns againſt the King; but were ſucceſsful in thoſe againſt their country.

Charles XII. inherited the intrepidity, obſtinacy, harſhneſs, and violence of his father, without his diſſimulation. He carried deſpotiſm to a ſtill greater height, as he threw by all the forms and appearances of law, and decided peremptorily in every thing, without admitting of any diſcuſſion. The events and fortune of his life are too generally known, to require any illuſtration. His obſtinacy, and implacable diſpoſition, at length brought on his ruin, after a life dedicated to heroic actions and abſurd purſuits; and having reduced his country, from the height of power and glory, to the loweſt ebb of weakneſs and miſery. Such was the ſituation of Sweden at the time of his deceaſe, that if other ſtates had not been more attentive to the general intereſts of Europe, than they ſeem to have been ſince, the partitioning powers would not now, probably, have wanted a recent precedent for the diviſion of Poland.

The Swedes loſt their fineſt provinces by the war, and the remaining part of their country was ſo miſerably deſolated by the cruel depredations of the enemy, as to be ſcarcely recoverable by time and induſtry. The Ruſſians penetrated into the bowels of their mountains, to deſtroy the valuable copper-mines, and carried off at the ſame time the wretched inhabitants of all ſexes and ages, to cultivate their remote foreſts. To balance theſe misfortunes, they recovered their ancient conſtitution by the death of Charles. Public affairs were now too critical, for the ſucceſſor to enter into any contention with the people about power; it was evident to both, that if they muſt be ſlaves, it was of little conſequence to them, whether they were to be ſo to a Ruſſian or a Swede.

The Princeſs Ulrica Eleonora, ſiſter to the late King, accordingly received the crown from the ſtates in 1718, as their elective gift, liable to all the ancient terms and conditions; and renounced, for herſelf and her ſucceſſors, all arbitrary power for ever. And to prevent, ſo far as it could be done, all future opportunity of diſpute or diſcuſſion, a long capitulation, ſetting forth, in a great number of articles, the rights and privileges of the different orders, the authority of the ſenate, and the powers allowed to the crown, as well as the reſtrictions upon it, were ſigned and executed by the Queen, as a compact between her and the people; and ſhe farther bound herſelf by oath, to a ſtrict obſervance of all the articles.

As Queen Ulrica was married at the time to Frederick, the hereditary Prince, and afterwards Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; ſhe, about two years after, when things were better ſettled, reſigned the crown, with the conſent of the ſtates, in favour of her huſband, who was accordingly, in 1720, elected in her ſtead, upon the ſame terms and conditions.

Sweden now, under the bleſſings of a mild government, began gradually to recover, in a conſiderable degree, from the effects of thoſe dreadful ſhocks which it had endured in the late reign. This, however, was a ſlow operation: ſome of her greateſt loſſes could not be replaced; and the wounds received in thoſe parts that were not totally loſt, were too deep to be ſoon healed. Though the late revolution in the government was productive of the greateſt benefits and happineſs to the people, yet the preſent ſyſtem was not without its faults. The executive powers of the crown were too much limited, to give weight and efficacy to the ſtate, in its tranſactions with foreigners; and, on the other hand, the authority of the ſenate was ſo great, as to make it inconſiſtent with a monarchy, and dangerous to a free republic.

It had always been a rule with the Swedes, in which they differed widely and happily from their Poliſh neighbours, that though the crown was elective, they conſtantly preſented it to ſome prince of the blood-royal, and generally to the next of blood; minority, ſome glaring faults, or incapacity, being almoſt the only exceptions: ſo that by this means, though the kingdom was not abſolutely hereditary, the ſucceſſion generally ran

pretty regularly. As the marriage of Queen Ulrica was not productive of iſſue, the ſtates, upon the death of that princeſs, in 1741, proceeded to the election of a preſumptive heir to the throne, who ſhould ſucceed at the demiſe of the reigning King.

Several candidates were propoſed, and made great intereſt upon this occaſion: among thoſe were the Prince-Royal of Denmark, afterwards Frederick V. the preſent Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, nephew to the King of Sweden, and the Duke of Deux Ponts. The King of Denmark engaged in this affair with great earneſtneſs, in favour of his ſon; and as Sweden was then engaged in a ruinous war with Ruſſia, the alliance and aſſiſtance of the Danes, which was offered, was no trifling temptation in ſuch circumſtances. The ſtates, notwithſtanding, choſe the Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp for their future ſovereign, whoſe grandmother was eldeſt ſiſter to Charles XII. and who was himſelf the preſumptive heir, and has been ſince the unhappy Peter III. Emperor of Ruſſia. This prince, as the reſt of mankind would have done in the ſame ſituation, preferred the ſplendid glare and arbitrary dominion of Ruſſia, to the quiet ſecurity and limited power of Sweden. Notwithſtanding this rejection, and the danger of their being involved in an immediate war with Denmark, which ſeemed almoſt inevitable if they refuſed to chuſe that prince, the ſtates perſevered in their attachment to the family, and elected, in 1743, Adolphus, Prince of Holſtein, Biſhop of Lubeck, and uncle to the young Duke, ſucceſſor to the crown.

This prince, who was the late King of Sweden, and father to the preſent, ſucceeded to the throne in 1751, upon the death of Frederick of Heſſe-Caſſel, upon the ſame terms and conditions, and under the ſame reſtrictions with his two immediate predeceſſors. We have ſhewn in our laſt volume [xxxiv. 651.], the circumſtances attending the death of that prince, and the acceſſion of the preſent King, who was not then in the kingdom: we alſo ſtated the views of the court and country parties in the diet, as well as thoſe of the young King, ſo far as they could be gathered from his apparent conduct; and made ſome obſervations on the effectual means which he took to acquire popularity. It will occur to ſuch of our readers as recollect the King's declaration from Paris to the ſenate, his aſſurances to them upon his arrival in Sweden, and his ſpeech at the opening of the diet, that no prince, in any age or country, ever made ſtronger and more ſolemn profeſſions of the moſt profound veneration and reſpect, the moſt unbounded affection, and the moſt inviolable attachment, to the eſtabliſhed laws and conſtitution of his country, than he did: that he not only declared his own abhorrence of an abſolute government, but that he would always conſider, as the declared enemies of his perſon and kingdom, and as the moſt notorious traitors to their country, all thoſe who ſhould ſecretly or openly, on any pretence whatſoever, ſeek to introduce again an unlimited authority, or what was called ſovereignty: that he thought it his greateſt glory, to be the firſt citizen of a free country; and that to govern it free and independent, was the laſt object of his ambition. He even went needleſsly out of his way, to introduce the form of regency of the year 1720; to ſpecify it particularly, as a part of that conſtitution to which he was ſo religiouſly attached; and to remind the people of the oath which he had already taken to fulfil it in all its parts; thereby alluding to the oaths which he had been obliged to take when he was acknowledged ſucceſſor to the crown.

In truth, his profeſſions and declarations were ſo exceſſive, that if they had occurred in the common tranſactions of life, they would have excited ſtrong ſuſpicions of their ſincerity, with thoſe who value themſelves on being acquainted with (what is called) the world. Notwithſtanding theſe plauſible appearances, and the ſtrenuous endeavours of the court-party in the diet, no relaxation could be obtained in the capitulations, though the coronation had been ſo long delayed upon that account. The King was accordingly obliged, Feb. 28. 1772, to ſign the capitulations in their priſtine form, and to confirm them by oath. Indeed the articles were ſo numerous, and ſo reſtrictive, that they could not have been ſuppoſed eligible to any other prince; but the King had ſo repeatedly profeſſed the moſt republican principles, that it might have almoſt been thought, that he had been the framer of them. In the two laſt articles, which were evidently added by himſelf, he abſolves the ſtates from their oath of allegiance, if he ſhould premeditately infringe his oath and the capitu-

capitulation, or even any thing, in the future, which the ſtates ſhould judge it neceſſary to preſcribe further, for the improvement or ſecurity of the form of regency. He alſo menaces with his utmoſt wrath, whoever ſhould dare to propoſe the addition of one degree of power or ſplendor more to him, than what was contained in the preſent capitulation. Upon the whole, we may find many princes that will imitate Trajan in the manner of preſenting a ſword; but it will be difficult to find another that will reſemble him in the ſincerity of the action.

The coronation, May 22. was conducted with extraordinary magnificence; and the different orders of the ſtate, as well as the people in general, vied with each other in the demonſtrations of joy which they ſhewed upon the occaſion. A few days after, when the different orders of the ſtate waited upon the King, to do homage, and to take the oaths of allegiance, the King, in his ſpeech upon that occaſion, made the following generous profeſſions: That, aſſured of their hearts, and moſt ſincerely purpoſing to merit them, and to fix his throne upon their love and felicity, the public engagement they were going to enter into, would, in his opinion, be needleſs, if ancient cuſtom, and the laws of the country, did not require it.—"Unhappy the King who wants the tie of oaths to ſecure himſelf on the throne; and who, not aſſured of the hearts of his ſubjects, is conſtrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his people." [xxxiv. 212. 325.]

Such ſentiments would have done honour to any monarch in any age. The whole ſpeech carried an air of the moſt ſerious piety, the moſt diſintereſted patriotiſm, and the moſt paternal tenderneſs. The different orders were reſpectively addreſſed, in terms ſuited to their particular rank, functions, and diſpoſitions; and the whole was conducted with great art. In the midſt, however, of this cordiality, and apparent ſatisfaction, ſome inſinuations of a ſtrange and dark nature were thrown out, which expreſſed little, and ſeemed to imply a great deal; and which might have been eaſily underſtood, ſo as to contain any meaning that it was intended to draw from them, and might have been as eaſily explained in ſuch a manner, as to have no particular ſignification. The King reminds the ſtates of the weightineſs of the engagement they were going to take; that they beſt knew the extent of their duty to themſelves and the commonwealth: he then ſuddenly breaks out into an ardent wiſh or prayer, that concord and harmony may unite their hearts; that foreign views, and private gain, may ever be ſacrificed to the public intereſts; and that the ambition of no part of them ſhould ever raiſe any ſuch diſturbances as might endanger the freedom and independency of the whole commonwealth.

What effect this part of the ſpeech had upon the hearers, we are not acquainted with. It was undoubtedly well contrived, to excite extraordinary doubts, ſuſpicions, and jealouſies, in the minds of thoſe who had not a clue to unravel the myſtery. The three lower orders of the ſtate muſt have been particularly affected in this manner, who could ſcarcely avoid ſuppoſing, that the nobility and ſenate had formed ſome atrocious ſcheme for the deſtruction of the nation, with which the King was acquainted, and which they had not themſelves penetration to diſcover.

The diet ſtill continued ſitting, when thoſe deſigns, which probably had long been in embryo, began to reveal themſelves. As it was neceſſary that the experiment ſhould be made at a conſiderable diſtance from the metropolis, in order that it might operate in ſome degree, before the ſenate and ſtates ſhould receive information of it, and might thereby acquire a conſiderable growth of ſtrength, before their attempts to cruſh it could take place, it was equally neceſſary that the ſcene ſhould be laid in a place where the military force, which the crown could ſafely confide in, ſhould be ſuperior in power, if not in number, to the inhabitants, whoſe inclinations were every where doubtful. The ſmall city and ſtrong fortreſs of Chriſtianſtadt in Scania, at the diſtance of about 250 miles from Stockholm, afforded all theſe advantages, and many others; and was accordingly, with great judgement, made choice of for the purpoſe.

As the province of Scania forms the ſouthern extremity of Sweden, and is the frontier to Denmark, from which it is only detached by the narrow paſſage of the Sound, it is conſequently better furniſhed with troops and fortifications than any other part of the kingdom, and contains, beſides, the great arſenal, and ma-

gazines

gazines for the navy, at Carelſcroon. Beſides the ſtrength of this province, its ſituation would be of the greateſt conſequence, if the troubles were to prove laſting and dangerous: it would preſerve an open communication with all foreign countries, as well as with the Swediſh Pomerania; and would enable the King of Pruſſia to have thrown any forces that he thought neceſſary into the kingdom, for the ſupport of his nephews: in the worſt extremity, it would have afforded a ſecure retreat out of the country. It may not be an improbable opinion, that as that province has frequently changed its maſters, having been long and often in the poſſeſſion of the Danes, it might have been alſo ſuppoſed, as leſs attached to the ancient forms of government, and more indifferent to the intereſts of the kingdom in general, than any other.

The three royal brothers were too prudent, to confine, at ſuch a conjuncture, their whole fortune, and all their perſons, within the walls of a ſingle city; and they were too wiſe, not to ſee, that their being in ſeparate ſtations would contribute more to the ſucceſs of the great deſign which they had in view. Pr. Charles, the King's next brother, accordingly ſet out for Scania, under pretence of meeting the Queen-dowager, upon her return from the court of Berlin, where ſhe had been for ſome time upon a viſit; and Pr. Frederick Adolphus went into the neighbouring province of Oſtrogothia, which lies in the way from Stockholm, under pretence of drinking ſome mineral waters for his health. Both theſe princes had regiments, and principal commands in the army, and were greatly beloved by the troops.

Every thing now being in as good a train as could be wiſhed, an inſurrection took place, Aug. 12. in the garriſon of Chriſtianſtadt, where one Hellichius, a captain, having, at the head of the ſoldiers, ſeized upon the magazines, arms, and fortifications, ſpeedily publiſhed a ſtudied manifeſto, which, though a ſtrange ill-put-together compoſition, carried ſufficient marks of the quarter in which it had been fabricated. In this piece they repreſent the ſtates of the kingdom as a combination of perſons, who, by artifice and violence, the violation of the laws, and the injury of their fellow-citizens, had uſurped the title and authority which they now aſſumed; that they had exerciſed a moſt illegal deſpotiſm, broke through all the limits of equity, totally neglected the true end of their appointment, and promoted foreign deſigns; all of which was manifeſt, as they had taken no meaſures for preventing or ſupplying the want of corn, notwithſtanding the dreadful dearth with which the provinces were ſo grievouſly afflicted, nor had ſet on foot any means or expedients, for the promoting of induſtry and commerce, or for cauſing a circulation of money; that all the ſeveral branches of national defence, had been ſo groſsly and palpably neglected, that the ruin of the kingdom muſt be the unavoidable conſequence; that all public and private ſecurity was trampled under foot, and the honour, reputation, and property, of good honeſt men were not protected: That this deſpotic and arbitrary power was carried ſo far, as to incroach even upon the rights and lawful power of the King himſelf, in direct oppoſition to the majeſtic dignity of the crown: That therefore they, the garriſon of that city, finding ſuch a government to be the worſt of all deſpotic and arbitrary ſyſtems, are bound by the oaths they have taken, and the obligations they owe to themſelves and to poſterity, to reject, oppoſe, and ſuppreſs it; and they accordingly renounce all regard and obedience to the preſent ſtates of the kingdom, as they call themſelves; and all that they have hitherto reſolved and concluded upon, is thereby declared to be an abſolute nullity, and liable to inquiry and puniſhment. They then call upon all true Swedes, as they regard the duties they owe to God, their King, and their country, to join with them, as the only means of delivery from a moſt deplorable ruin, and the danger of a foreign oppreſſion, not the leſs deſtructive for being clandeſtine. They conclude in the faſhionable ſtrain, with a pious appeal to Heaven, of the rectitude and integrity of their motives and intentions, which are ſolely directed to the good of their conntry, in ſuch a manner, as to give to God the things which are God's, and to the King the things which are his. [xxxiv. 500.]

It will occur to every body, that theſe random, looſe, and general charges, aſſertions without the pretence or appearance of proofs, and concluſions which could not be deduced from the premiſſes, if the facts were even eſtabliſhed, might, from any thing to the contrary that appears in the piece itſelf, be applied with equal

equal eaſe and juſtice, to any other government under heaven, as to that of Sweden. This military memorial has, however, the ſingularity of preſenting a liſt of ſuch grievances as probably were never before exhibited, either by the garriſon of a fort, or by the whole of an army. It beſides affords a key to thoſe inſinuations which the King threw out in his late ſpeech.

Pr. Charles was at Carelſcroon, between forty and fifty miles ſouthward of Chriſtianſtadt, when the news arrived of the revolt. He immediately ſeized the opportunity which his rank and quality afforded, of giving the troops orders to aſſemble, and taking upon himſelf the command; and became maſter at the ſame time of Carelſcroon, by which the arſenal, magazines, and navy, were put into his hands. He then publiſhed one of thoſe enigmatical, incomprehenſible manifeſtoes, which ſeem at preſent to be eſtabliſhed as a particular mode among the northern powers of Europe; and which he ordered to be read at the head of every company; and to be printed, and read on the following Sunday, in all the pulpits of Schonen. [xxxiv. 501.]

It would have been impoſſible to gueſs, from the greater part of this declaration, what part the Prince himſelf intended to take, or how the people were to act with ſafety to themſelves, in the preſent circumſtances. He expreſſes great concern for the tumult at Chriſtianſtadt, which he ſays threatens the ruin of many worthy ſubjects; that the oath which he had taken to their beloved King and the kingdom, did not permit him to ſee, with a frigid compoſure, or puſillanimous indifference, deſtruction breaking in upon his beloved countrymen; that he is determined to quench a fire with all expedition, which, when blazing out in a flame, it would require much blood to quench; that he devotes himſelf with joy, to prevent the dangers that threaten their beloved ſovereign, the country, and the national freedom: he therefore permits all the inhabitants to ſecond his views in whatever he ſhall command for promoting that patriotic deſign.

Hitherto it would appear, ſo far as the ſenſe can be gathered, that this prince intended immediately to ſet about the quelling of the inſurrection; and that he warned the people to prepare for giving ſuch aſſiſtance as he ſhould require upon the occaſion. The concluſion of this piece, though dark and myſterious, ſeems however to inſinuate another intention. The Prince exhorts the inhabitants, that inſtead of being influenced by the former *yoke*, by diſſenſions, or mutual miſtruſts, they would, with general and united ſtrength, for the reſtoration of tranquillity among them, at leaſt deliver up that infernal *breed* which have inſenſibly drawn them into ſuch abjectneſs and calamity; for that the ſword of deſtruction hung over their heads, over the citizen in his houſe, the peaſant in his field, the beggar in his hut, and the child in his cradle. — It becomes almoſt neceſſary to obſerve, that no yoke paſt or preſent, nor no breed of any kind, had been before taken notice of in this declaration.

Such was the cloud of unknown and undefined dangers which was ſpread over the heads of theſe people. There ſeem to be ſome conceptions, which ſwallow abſurdities with the greater eaſe, in proportion to the greatneſs of their magnitude, while others will boggle at thoſe above a certain ſize; but thoſe politicians muſt ſurely have an accurate knowledge of mankind, who can exactly proportion the one to the capacity of the other. The Prince having impreſſed ſuch terrors upon the minds of the people as were neceſſary to his future deſigns, and left ſuch a garriſon in Carelſcroon as he could depend upon, marched with ſuch troops as were aſſembled, (having left orders for the others to follow as they arrived), and with ſome cannon, towards Chriſtianſtadt. His brother Pr. Frederick, taking the ſame advantage from the danger of the inſurrection, put himſelf at the ſame time at the head of the troops in Oſtrogothia.

It is ſaid that Gen. Rudbeck, one of the ſenators, who happened then to be in thoſe quarters, and immediately ſet off poſt for Stockholm, was the firſt who brought the ſenate an account of the inſurrection, and of the ſubſequent tranſactions. This intelligence immediately produced an extraordinary meeting of that body, as well as of the ſecret committee; the reſult of which was, the delegating of full powers, for the aſſembling of the troops, and the taking of all other meaſures which they ſhould think neceſſary for quelling the inſurrection, to the ſenator Baron Funck, and to Gen. Pecklin, who were accordingly forthwith diſpatched upon that expedition. It is probable,

bable, that notwithſtanding the obſcurity in which it was wrapt, the tendency of Pr. Charles's manifeſto was well underſtood by the ſenate and the ſecret committee, as, from the inſtant of Gen. Rudbeck's arrival, they ſhewed the greateſt jealouſy of the deſigns of the royal family, and took every poſſible meaſure to counteract them. As they knew that the regiments quartered in Stockholm, were too ſtrongly attached to the royal brothers, for them to place any dependence on their fidelity, they accordingly diſpatched orders to the regiments of Upland and Sudermania, to march with all poſſible expedition thither. They then gave orders to the city-cavalry, which is compoſed of the burghers, to mount their horſes, and to fix patrols in all proper and convenient parts of the city and ſuburbs; and appointed the ſenator Count Kalling, who was alſo conſidered as prime miniſter, to be commandant-general, with all the authority which they were capable of conferring. They alſo required of the King, not to depart from Stockholm, in terms, it is ſaid, which amounted to little leſs than an abſolute command; and deſired at the ſame time, that he would recall his brothers without delay, under pretence of an apprehenſion for the ſafety of their perſons, from their vicinity to the rebels.

The King was not conſulted upon any of the reſolutions that were paſſed, or the meaſures that were taken. It is ſaid, that ſuch papers as it was neceſſary he ſhould ſign, were ſent to him for that purpoſe, without any farther communication. This prince ſhewed great marks of ſurpriſe, when the account of the inſurrection was communicated to him; but abſolutely refuſed to ſign the commiſſion that attended it, for impowering the delegates who were going to Scania, to take the command of the army. This refuſal was, however, of no conſequence for the preſent, as the ſenate affixed both his name and ſeal to it. In the mean time, the King, as to all outward appearance, ſeemed quite ſatisfied with what was going forward; and his carriage in the eye of the public was ſuch, as if every thing had been done under his direction; even ſo far, as to viſit the poſts and patrols of the burghers, and to thank them for their attention to the public ſafety.

Notwithſtanding the ſlights that had been apparently put upon the King in the courſe of theſe proceedings, when the ſecret committee and ſenate laid their reſolutions, and the meaſures they had taken, before a full aſſembly of the ſtates in the diet, every thing they had done, was approved of, and confirmed by that body. From this circumſtance, as far as our preſent view of things will enable us to judge, the preſent conteſt was not a trial for power between the King and the ſenate, or a few factious and powerful noblemen; but it was a trial, between the King on the one ſide, and the general body of the nation, by its repreſentatives, on the other, whether he ſhould overthrow the eſtabliſhed conſtitution of the kingdom, or adhere to thoſe terms upon which his father and himſelf had received the crown, and ſubmit to thoſe conditions which he had voluntarily ſworn to obſerve. For, notwithſtanding the cry that is raiſed, of the oligarchical power lodged in the ſenate, which, from its ſuppoſed aſcendant over the ſtates, is deſcribed as being totally arbitrary, and ſuperior to all controul, we may well remember, that though the late King was not in any degree ſo popular as the preſent was, and, from his attempts to ſubvert the conſtitution, was always regarded with jealouſy; yet when the ſenate preſumed to incroach upon his rights, and to exerciſe powers, which the ſtates did not think properly applied, they, ſo recently as the diet before the preſent (in 1769), not only paſſed heavy cenſures upon their conduct, but degraded and diſgraced, in the moſt exemplary manner, ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable members of it [xxxi. 321.], and who were of the firſt nobility in the kingdom.

Though the King ſeemed totally dormant and inactive with reſpect to the preſent tranſactions, it is evident that he was taking the moſt effectual meaſures to accompliſh the great deſign he had in view; to the ſucceſs of which, nothing contributed ſo much as the admirable ſilence and ſecrecy with which they were conducted. Things were, however, arrived at a criſis, which did not admit of any longer diſguiſe. The arrival of the two regiments which had been ſent for by the ſenate, might have overthrown the whole project: and it was perhaps fortunate for the King, without derogating in any degree from his ability, that the circumſtances which attended his receiving a diſpatch from Pr. Charles, preci-

precipitated matters to ſo immediate a concluſion, as to prevent that dangerous heſitation, which from its nature operates in the moſt critical moment, and has thereby frequently proved fatal to the greateſt undertakings.

It would be impertinence or affectation, except in thoſe who had a conſiderable ſhare in the tranſaction, or who, by office or connection, had opportunities of direct information, to pretend, ſo near the time, to give a regular detail, and exact account, of the circumſtances which attended the late revolution. The mere lookers-on upon ſuch an occaſion, can only, with juſtice, recount the ſmall part which they have ſeen, or relate that which they have heard from what they think good authority: beſides the doubtfulneſs of the latter, they are too apt, in reſpect to the former, haſtily to conclude upon thoſe things which they do not know, from the little which they do: ſo that, independently of the prejudices of others, having formed an early ſyſtem of their own, they generally warp all better information into a conformity with their favourite ideas. As to the parties immediately concerned, or intereſted in this tranſaction, thoſe on the one ſide dare not ſpeak the truth if they were ſo inclined; and from thoſe on the other, it is not to be expected. All we can do in ſuch a ſituation is, to give ſuch a general abſtract of thoſe confuſed accounts which have appeared, as ſeems the moſt reaſonable and conſiſtent in its parts; to point out ſome paſſages in which they totally diſagree; and to give our opinion in favour of that which ſeems to us the more probable. [*To be continued.*]

Remarks on the duration of life.

By M. Senac, archiater to the French King.

NAture has nearly marked the term to which all animals are to arrive, but for this we cannot aſſign any ſufficient reaſons. Man, who lives long, lives naturally twice longer than the ox and the horſe, and many men have lived frequently to 100 years, and ſome few to 150. Birds live longer than men; and fiſhes live longer than birds, becauſe they have cartilages inſtead of bones, and grow continually.

The total duration of life may in ſome reſpects be meaſured by the duration of growth. A tree, or animal, that in a ſhort time acquires its full growth, decays and periſhes much ſooner than another that requires more time to grow. In animals as well as vegetables, the growth in height is that which is firſt completed. An oak ceaſes to grow tall long before it ceaſes to become thick. Man grows in height till ſixteen, eighteen, and ſometimes upwards of twenty years, and yet the entire expanſion of all the parts of his body in thickneſs is not over till he is thirty. Dogs receive in leſs than a year their growth in length, but do not their juſt thickneſs till the ſecond year. Man, who is thirty years in growing, lives ninety or a hundred years; the dog, which grows but two or three years, lives, in proportion, but ten or twelve. The ſame may be ſaid of moſt other animals. Fiſhes, which do not ceaſe growing for a great number of years, live for ages. This long duration of their life muſt depend on the particular conſtitution of the cartilaginous ſubſtance of their bones, which never acquire the ſolidity of the bones of terreſtrial animals.

Animals that produce but a ſmall number of young, acquire the greateſt part of their growth, and even their full growth, before they are in a ſtate of engendering; whereas animals that multiply greatly, engender before even their body has aſſumed the half, or even the quarter, of its growth. Man, the horſe, ox, aſs, goat, ram, are not capable of engendering till they have attained the greater part of their growth. It is ſo with pigeons, and other birds that produce but a ſmall number of eggs; but ſuch as produce a great number, as poultry and fiſh, engender much ſooner. A cock is capable of procreation at three months old, and then he has not attained more than a third of his growth; a fiſh, which in twenty years time may weigh thirty pounds, is in a ſtate of procreation from its firſt or ſecond year, and yet it does not then weigh perhaps half a pound. But there are particular obſervations which may take place in regard to the growth and duration of the life of fiſhes. Their age is nearly known by examining with a microſcope the annual ſtrata or layers their ſcales are compoſed of; but we know not how far this may extend. Carps have been ſeen, whoſe age might be avouched for as not leſs than 150 years, and yet they were as nimble and as lively as other carps ſeveral years younger. We muſt not therefore aver, with Leuwenhoek,

hoek, that fiſhes are immortal, or at leaſt that they cannot die of age. Every thing muſt periſh with time; every thing that has had an origin, a birth, a beginning, muſt arrive at a goal, a death, an end; but it is true, that fiſhes, by living in an uniform element, and by being ſheltered from the great viciſſitudes and all injuries of the air, ought to preſerve themſelves longer in the ſame ſtate than other animals; and if theſe viciſſitudes of the air, as the great philoſopher Sir Francis Bacon pretends, are the principal cauſes of the deſtruction of animate beings, it is certain that fiſhes, being of all animals thoſe which are leaſt expoſed to them, ought to have the longeſt duration. But what ſhould contribute ſtill more to the long duration of their life is, that their bones are of a ſofter ſubſtance than thoſe of other animals, and that they do not harden, nor admit of hardly any change with age. The bones of fiſhes grow in length and thickneſs, but without aſſuming a greater degree of ſolidity, at leaſt ſenſibility; whereas the bones of other animals, as well as all the other ſolid parts of their bodies, aſſume conſtantly more hardneſs and ſolidity; and at length, when they are abſolutely filled up and ſtopped up, motion ceaſes, and death enſues. In fiſh-bones, on the contrary, this augmentation of ſolidity, this repletion, this obſtruction, the cauſe of natural death, is not to be found, or at leaſt is carried on by degrees much ſlower and more inſenſible, and it is perhaps very long before fiſhes arrive at old age.

Death is therefore of an indiſpenſable neceſſity according to the laws of bodies that are known to us, though the different proportion of the force of the heart to the ſolid parts, the digeſtion of aliments, the character of the blood, the heat of the external air, may more or leſs amove the term. In conſequence of theſe laws, the ſmaller veſſels ought to be compreſſed by the larger, the gluten ought to thicken inſenſibly, the aqueous parts to evaporate, and conſequently the filaments of the cellular texture to make nearer and nearer approaches. As to the reſt, a quiet regimen of life, undiſturbed by paſſions of the mind, and violent motions of the body; vegetable food, temperance, and external coolneſs, may hinder the ſolids to become ſo ſoon ſtiff, and ſuſpend the dryneſs and acrimony of the blood.

Capt. Wallis's voyage continued. [512.]

On the 10th of April 1766, they (to cite the words of the writer) "quitted a dreary and inhoſpitable region, where they were in almoſt continual danger of ſhipwreck; where in the midſt of ſummer the weather was cold, gloomy, and tempeſtuous; where the proſpects had more the appearance of a chaos than of nature; and where, for the moſt part, the vallies were without herbage, and the hills without wood:" yet, notwithſtanding this unfavourable deſcription, the air was healthful, and the proviſions wholeſome; for when they took their departure from Cape Deſire, there was not on board the Dolphin one man ſick.

They continued their courſe weſtward with ſtrong gales, heavy ſeas, and hazy weather, till on the 22d they had an obſervation, by which they found their longitude to be 95. 46. W. and their latitude 42. 24. S. The weather continuing tempeſtuous, the men began to ſicken very faſt with colds, in conſequence of the upper works of the ſhip being open, and their beds and hammocks continually wet. Salop and wheat boiled with portable ſoup was the diet preſcribed to the ſick; and vinegar and muſtard, as much as they choſe, was given with their ſea-proviſions to thoſe who were well.

On Thurſday the 30th, the hard gales and heavy ſeas continuing, being in latitude 32. 50. S. longitude 100° W. and having no chance of wetting in that latitude, they changed their courſe to the northward.

In lat. 24. 50. S. and long. 106° W. the men began to recover apace, and a live ſheep was killed to make freſh broth to haſten their recovery; but, in a few days, thoſe who had been ill of fevers, began to be attacked by the ſcurvy, and a different regimen was now neceſſary to preſerve their lives; they had vinegar and muſtard without limitation, wine inſtead of ſpirits, ſweet-wort, and ſalop. Portable ſoup was conſtantly boiled in their peaſe and oatmeal; with their ſalt proviſions, half a pint of pickled cabbage was each man's daily allowance; their births and cloaths were kept perfectly clean; the hammocks were brought upon deck, and well aired; their water was ſweetened by ventilation, and every part between decks frequently waſhed with vinegar.

June

June 1. they found themſelves, by obſervation, within the tropical region, 129. 15. W. and, June 6. they diſcovered land, to the great joy of all on board. About three in the afternoon, being very near, they manned and armed their boats, and under the command of the ſecond lieutenant, ſent them to ſhore to ſeek refreſhments. At ſeven they returned, and brought with them ſome cocoa-nuts and ſcurvy-graſs; but had ſeen no inhabitants, found no freſh water, nor any anchorage about the iſland, though they had carefully ſounded, and as far as time would admit, examined the coaſts where the greateſt number of houſes appeared to be erected. Theſe houſes conſiſted only of a frame of wood, covered with cocoa-nut and palm-tree leaves, without furniture or fire-places, and defended from the weather only by a ſimple roof. It was in vain therefore to linger here, as another iſland was in ſight, on the coaſts of which they hoped for better entertainment. At the other iſland, which was only four leagues diſtant, they fared better: on the boats going aſhore, they found freſh water, fruits, and ſcurvy-graſs in great plenty; and as the inhabitants fled at their approach, they furniſhed themſelves with whatever the iſland produced without moleſtation. There was indeed no anchorage to be found; but for three days ſucceſſively the ſhip ſtood off and on, and the officers and ſick landed in the day, and returned at night; by which ſalutary airing, and the fruits they eat, they recovered ſurpriſingly. On the morning of the ſecond day, when the boats went aſhore, the officer who commanded was much ſurpriſed to ſee ſeven large canoes with two ſtout maſts in each, lying juſt in the ſurf, and all the inhabitants on the beach ready to imbark. They made ſigns for the boats to go higher, with which they readily complied; and the Indians imbarked, and ſteered to the weſtward. Their canoes appeared to be about four feet wide, and thirty long, were faſtened two by two along-ſide of each other, at three feet diſtance, and ſailed at a great rate before the wind.

The inhabitants were of a middle ſtature and dark complexion, with long black hair that hung looſe upon their ſhoulders; were well made, and their women handſome; their cloathing a looſe garment of ſome kind of cloth, fitted rather to defend them from the ſcorching rays of the ſun, than from the inclemency of the weather. To the firſt of theſe iſlands Capt. Wallis gave the name of *Whitſun iſland*, becauſe it was diſcovered on Whitſunday; to the other, *Queen Charlotte's iſland*, in honour of our moſt gracious Queen; and of both he took poſſeſſion for his Britannic Majeſty, whoſe name he cauſed to be cut on wood, and in the bark of ſeveral trees, as a memorial to thoſe who might ſucceed. He alſo left hatchets, nails, glaſs bottles, beads, ſhillings, ſixpences, and halfpence, as preſents to the natives, in recompence for the diſturbance that had been given them by a viſit ſo unexpected. Whitſun iſland is about four miles long, and three wide, interſected in the middle by a lagoon. It lies in lat. 19. 26. S. and in longitude, by obſervation, 137. 56. W. Queen Charlotte's iſland is about ſix miles long and one wide; and lies in 19. 18. S. lat. and longitude, by obſervation, 138. 4. W.

June 10. in the morning, they quitted theſe iſlands, and at one in the afternoon came in ſight of a third iſland, where they ſaw all the canoes and people that had fled from the former iſland, aſſembled in a body; the women and children ſurrounding the canoes, and the men advancing in a threatening poſture, with firebrands in their hands, and long pikes upon their ſhoulders, dancing in a frantick manner, and making a horrible noiſe. As nothing worth contending for appeared upon the iſland, they paſſed it without examination, giving it the name of *Egmont iſland*, in honour of the then firſt Lord of the admiralty, and noted it in lat. 19. 20. S. long. by obſervation, 138. 30. W.

June 12. they came in ſight of a fourth iſland, in every reſpect like the former, about two degrees more to the W. to which they gave the name of *Glouceſter iſland*; and the ſame day diſcovered a fifth, giving it the name of *Cumberland iſland*. On the 13th they paſſed an iſland, to which they gave the name of *Prince William Henry's iſland*; and on the 17th diſcovered land, which by its height ſeemed to promiſe immediate refreſhment to the impatient voyagers. On the 18th, finding it inhabited, they manned and armed their boats, brought to their ſhip, and, having furniſhed the commanding officer with the uſual articles of traffick, ſent him on ſhore to purchaſe proviſions. About noon he returned with a pig and a cock; in exchange for which he gave

the Indians ſome beads, a looking-glaſs, a few combs, with ſeveral other trifles, and a hatchet. He reported, that he had ſeen above a thouſand of the inhabitants; and that, when the women ſaw the trinkets, they came in crouds about him; but were ſoon driven away by the men, who ſeemed by their appearance to be perſons of authority, from whom he expected an honourable traffick; but while that was carrying on, a man came ſecretly round the rock, and diving down took up the boat's grappling, and at the ſame time the people on ſhore who held a warp which had been thrown to them, made an effort to draw the boat on ſhore. This being perceived, a muſket was fired over the thief's head; which had the deſired effect. He dropped the grappling, and the men let go the warp. But the officer, finding nothing more to be obtained, ordered the boats to return to the ſhip; and the Captain, in hopes of a more favourable reception, quitted this ſtation, and purſued his voyage. To this iſland he gave the name of *Oſnaburg*, in honour of Prince Frederick Biſhop of that ſee. It lies in lat. 17. 51. S. and long. 147. 30. W.

Next day they diſcovered very high land; but, the weather being thick and ſqually, it was thought prudent to lie to till it was clear, before they approached it. But what was their aſtoniſhment, when the ſun had diſperſed the fog, to find the ſhip ſurrounded by more than 700 men in a numerous fleet of canoes, carrying each from one to ten people! Not at all diſmayed, ſome were invited on board, while others by ſigns were ordered to keep at a diſtance. They perfectly underſtood the ſignals; and one of them, holding in his hand a branch of the plantain-tree, as a ſignal of friendſhip, made a ſpeech that laſted near a quarter of an hour, and then threw his emblem into the ſea. In a very few minutes, an active bold-ſpirited youth aſcended the ſhip by the mizen-chains, and, jumping from the ſhrouds, reſted upon the awning. He was kindly received, ſome preſents offered him, and by the Captain invited to come down upon the quarter-deck; but he would receive nothing, nor liſten to any invitation, till ſome branches of plantain were thrown on board the ſhip by one of his chiefs. He then deſcended without fear, and many of his companions followed his example. As one of them was ſtanding near the gangway, a goat belonging to the ſhip, gave him a butt upon the breech, which greatly alarmed him: looking round to diſcover his enemy, he obſerved the goat ſtanding upon his haunches ready for a ſecond aſſault. Frighted at the appearance of a creature he had never beheld before, the poor fellow inſtantly jumped overboard; and all the reſt, ſtruck with the ſame panic, ſoon followed. But the goat being removed, and the Captain's invitation renewed, others came on board, who were ſhewn the hogs and poultry that were ſtill alive in the ſhip, of which they made ſigns they had plenty in the iſland. Being requeſted by ſigns to bring ſome on board, they did not at firſt comprehend the meaning: but, watching an opportunity to ſteal what they liked, they ſeemed more intent upon gratifying their own curioſity, than ſupplying the wants of the ſtrangers. While a midſhipman was engaged in converſation with one of them, another came behind him, and, ſuddenly ſnatching off his gold-laced hat, jumped from the tafferel into the ſea, and dexterouſly carried it off.

Having not yet been able to diſcover any anchorage, the ſhip ſet ſail along the ſhore, leaving the canoes at a diſtance behind. The country, as they paſſed, had a moſt romantic appearance; at the diſtance of three or four miles, it riſes into lofty hills crowned with groves of trees, and terminating in peaks, from whence large rivers are precipitated into the ſea.

Being arrived at a convenient bay, the Captain ſent out his boat, to ſound the depth. While they were thus employed, a number of canoes began to gather about them; which being obſerved from the ſhip, the ſignal was made for the boats to return, and at the ſame time a nine-pounder was diſcharged over the canoes, to intimidate the Indians from offering any violence. Startled at the thunder of the cannon, but not being apprehenſive of the danger, as no miſchief attended the exploſion, on the cutter's beginning to retreat, the Indians endeavoured to cut her off. Though ſhe ſailed faſter than the canoes could paddle, yet, ſome of them purſuing, and others intercepting her courſe, a ſkirmiſh enſued, in which it was found neceſſary to fire upon one of the aggreſſors, in order to ſtrike terror in the reſt. They had firſt aſſailed the cutter with a ſhower of ſtones, and one among the reſt was obſerved

obſerved to be the moſt active and the moſt expert: him the officer who commanded the cutter had marked as the object of his revenge, and accordingly fired at, and wounded him in the ſhoulder. The agony of his wound ſo terrified his companions, that they inſtantly leaped into the ſea, and all who had engaged in the action relinquiſhed the purſuit. It was not long, however, before a canoe of more than ordinary dimenſions was ſeen making towards the ſhip. As the Captain imagined ſome chief might be on board, or ſome meſſage ſent from perſons of authority in the iſland, he ſhortened ſail, to receive either the one or the other with propriety. As it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh when neither language nor manners are underſtood, there was nothing ſtrikingly characteriſtic in the appearance of any of the crew, to determine the Captain to pay particular reſpect to one in preference to the reſt; only one of them ſtood up, and made a ſpeech, and, after he had ended it, threw a plaintain-branch into the ſhip; which was courteouſly repaid by the exchange of another, which, as has been already obſerved, had been toſſed on board by the firſt orator. With this, and a few trifling preſents, he ſeemed highly gratified, and he departed with his companions in great good humour.

No ſafe anchorage having yet been diſcovered, the ſhip continued to ſhift as appearances prevailed. On Sunday June 21. the boats ſent out to ſound made the ſignal of twenty fathom. The joy of the crew was now complete; they had often been flattered with hopes, but now their wiſhes were accompliſhed. They ran in, and came to an anchor in ſeventeen fathom water, and a clear ſandy bottom. They had ſcarce ſecured the ſhip, when a number of canoes laden with hogs, poultry, and fruit, came along-ſide, and bartered their commodities for beads, nails, knives, and other trifles. Not content, however, with this ſtation, the Captain ordered out the boats to ſound where a run of freſh water had already been obſerved. The boats were ſcarce a furlong from the ſhip, when a number of large canoes, moſt of them double, purſued, and, having come up with them near the ſhore, three of the largeſt ran at the cutter, and ſtaved in her quarter. This advantage gained, they were preparing to board, when the officer who commanded the cutter ordered the marines to fire, by whom one of the aſſailants was killed, and another deſperately wounded. On receiving the ſhot, they both fell overboard, and all their companions leaped into the ſea after them: the other canoes dropped aſtern, and the boats went on ſounding without further interruption.

When near the ſhore, the natives were preſſing for them to land, particularly the women, who diſplayed every charm to enflame their paſſions and excite deſire: but no temptation could prevail over Britiſh ſeamen to gratify their wiſhes at the expence of their duty; they perſiſted in the ſervice to which they were appointed, and, when they had performed it, they returned to their ſhip. In their retreat they were pelted by the women, and hooted at, as unworthy the favours that had been offered them. In the mean time, ſome who were ſent out to procure water, without going on ſhore, proved leſs ſucceſsful. The Indians who had appeared moſt friendly, were intruſted with caſks to fill at the ſprings; but theſe, having filled a few, retained the reſt for their trouble; nor could any intreaties, or rewards, prevail upon them to return them. It was therefore become abſolutely neceſſary, if poſſible, to moor the ſhip in a ſituation to cover the waterers from the inſults of the inhabitants, and to procure water by force, ſince it could not be gotten by rewards. Fruit and proviſions the inhabitants brought to the beach in plenty; but water, whatever was their motive for with-holding it, was very ſparingly diſpenſed. The officer who had been ſent to ſound, reported, that the ſhip might ride in four fathom water at two cables length from the ſhore; and the Captain was purſuing his courſe for that ſtation, when, from the maſt-head a bay was diſcovered, with a river running into it, about ſix or eight miles to leeward, which ſeemed ſtill more deſireable. For that bay the Captain ordered the maſter to ſteer, at the ſame time ſending out the boats to ſound, who made the ſignal for twelve fathoms; but, in veering the ſhip round a reef, in order to come to an anchor, ſhe ſtruck upon a rock, and her head continued immoveable, while her ſtern remained free. Their condition was now critical: the ſhip continued beating againſt the rock, ſurrounded by hundreds of canoes full of ſavages, who waited with eagerneſs to ſhare the

ſpoils

ſpoils of the wreck, but who, from either fear or hope, were reſtrained from offering any violence. In this extremity, when every art of the moſt ſkilful ſeamanſhip had been tried in vain, a breeze ſprung from the land, which inſtantly effected their deliverance. This imminent danger eſcaped, they came into a fine harbour, and anchored in ſeventeen fathom water. The rock upon which the ſhip hung, upon examination, was found to be a tump of ſharp coral, which unfortunately roſe between the two boats that were placed as guides for the ſhip to ſhape her courſe by, the weathermoſt of which had twelve fathom water, and the leewardmoſt nine. Though ſhe received little or no damage from the ſhock, yet, had ſhe ſtuck but a few moments after the wind freſhened, ſhe muſt inevitably have been daſhed to pieces, and the whole crew been expoſed to the mercy of the inhabitants.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of June 23. the ſhip being ſafely anchored, they made the neceſſary preparations for their defence, in caſe of an attack or ſurpriſe. Next morning they began to warp the ſhip up the harbour, and ſoon after a great number of canoes came under her ſtern. Before noon a great number of canoes were aſſembled, ſome laden with proviſions; but the greater number, eſpecially of the largeſt, ſeemed rather deſigned for war than traffick, having from twelve to fifteen ſtout men on board, and little elſe, except round pebble-ſtones, with which their veſſels appeared to be ballaſted. To theſe, however, came another fleet of canoes, laden with artillery of a different kind, which, though not ſo offenſive, were neither leſs dangerous, nor leſs likely to prevail. They had on board a little army of naked women, young, handſome, and well proportioned, who ranged themſelves on both ſides the ſhip, and with all the geſtures of wanton dalliance endeavoured to faſcinate the crew, while the warriors in the canoes ſhould ſurpriſe them off their guard, and make themſelves maſters of the ſhip.

While the eyes of all were fixed upon the Syrens, the large canoes were gathering round the ſhip; and a man, who ſat upon a canopy elevated on a kind of ſtage erected in one of the double canoes, made ſigns that he wiſhed to come cloſe to the ſhip's ſide; which being inſtantly permitted, he handed up a bunch of red and yellow feathers, which he intimated was for the commander in chief. The Captain received the preſent courteouſly, as a token of friendſhip; but, to his great ſurpriſe, it proved the challenge for war. As ſoon as the chief had delivered the challenge, he retired; and, on throwing up a branch of cocoa-nut, an univerſal ſhout from all the canoes was inſtantly ſucceeded by a ſhower of ſtones from ſlings, that were well directed, and delivered with great force. Some of the people on board were wounded, and more would have been hurt, if not killed, had it not been for the awning that covered the deck from the ſcorching rays of the ſun. An attack was now begun; and it was neceſſary to ſhorten the diſpute, by ſhewing the ſavages how vain it was for them to contend with arms againſt which they could make no reſiſtance. Some great guns were fired, to intimidate the aſſailants; but though, at firſt, they appeared to be in ſome conſternation, they ſoon recovered, and renewed the attack. Their numbers were now increaſed to more than 2000 men, and freſh forces were continually coming from the ſhore to join their friends: it was therefore reſolved to attack them in earneſt, and orders were given for the ſmall arms to fire upon the aſſailants, and the artillery to play upon thoſe who were imbarking, to ſhew that thoſe at a diſtance were in no degree ſafer than thoſe that were near. This ſeemed to produce the deſired effect: the canoes about the ſhip began to diſperſe, and the people on the beach to retire precipitately. It was now thought that the engagement was at an end; but the canoes that had been beaten off, after a ſhort pauſe, began to rally, and, lying upon their paddles for ſome time, as in conſultation, at a diſtance, all at once advanced towards the ſtern of the ſhip, while another party attempted her bows, from whence they had probably obſerved that no guns had been diſcharged. They began the attack with ſtones of two pounds weight each. But orders having been given to draw ſome guns forward, and at the ſame time running two guns abaft, it happened that a ſhot from the head of the ſhip was ſo well pointed, as to cut the canoe that carried their commander, in two in the middle. This fortunately put an end to the conteſt: the Indians fled, and the firing ceaſed.

Next day, June 25. no Indians were to be ſeen.

ſeen. The lieutenant, Mr Furneaux, with a party of marines, reconnoitred the ſhore, ſtuck up a ſtaff, hoiſted a pendant, turned a turf, and took poſſeſſion of the iſland in his Majeſty's name, calling it *King George the Third's iſland*. While this ceremony was performing, two old men, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, had obſerved their motions; but, being diſcovered, put themſelves in a ſuppliant poſture, and appeared to be in much agitation of mind. The lieutenant made ſigns that they ſhould come over. One of them complied, and came forward, creeping upon his hands and knees; but the lieutenant raiſed him up, and, while he ſtood trembling, ſhewed him ſome of the ſtones that were thrown at the ſhip, and endeavoured to make him apprehend, that if the natives attempted no miſchief againſt the people of the ſhip, no harm ſhould be done them. He ordered two of the water-caſks to be filled, to ſhew the Indian that they wanted water, and produced ſome hatchets, &c. to intimate that he wiſhed to trade for proviſions; and to confirm his profeſſions of friendſhip, gave him a hatchet, ſome nails, &c. after which he reimbarked on board the boats, leaving the pendant flying. As ſoon as the boats were put off, the old man went up to the pendant, and danced round it a conſiderable time. He then retired; but ſoon returned with ſome green boughs, which he threw down, and retired a ſecond time. It was not long, however, before he appeared again, with about a dozen of the inhabitants, who putting themſelves in a ſupplicating poſture, they all approached the pendant in a ſlow pace; but the wind happening to move it when they were got cloſe to it, they ſuddenly retreated with precipitation. After gazing at it ſome time at a diſtance, they went away; but in a ſhort time came back, with two large hogs alive, which they laid down at the foot of the ſtaff; and at length taking courage, they began to dance. Then they carried the hogs down to the water-ſide, and put them into a canoe, into which the old man, who had a large white beard, imbarked alone; and carrying them to the ſhip, he made a ſet ſpeech, then handed in ſeveral green plantain-leaves, one by one, uttering a ſentence in a ſolemn tone with each as he delivered it: after this he ſent on board the two hogs, and then turning round, pointed to the land. Some preſents were offered him, but he would accept of nothing.

But, notwithſtanding this friendly interview, in the night following the watch on board was alarmed with the noiſe of drums, conchs, and other warlike inſtruments, and ſaw an incredible number of lights all along the coaſt. At ſix in the morning, ſeeing none of the natives on ſhore, and obſerving that the pendant was taken away, which probably they had learnt to deſpiſe, as the frogs in the fable did King Log, the Captain ordered the boats to be well manned, the marines to be landed, and the watering-place to be well guarded; and that, if no enemy appeared, the waterers were to begin their work. A little after ſix in the morning the commanding-officer ſent for the caſks, and before eight they put four tons of water on board. In leſs than half an hour after, a large body of the natives were obſerved advancing by the ſide of a hill, and at the ſame time another party creeping behind the buſhes along the river, with a deſign to ſurpriſe the waterers. A few minutes after, a numerous fleet of canoes were ſeen haſtening round the weſtern point of land that had concealed them, and keeping cloſe along ſhore, in order to take on board the body that was advancing by the ſide of the hill. A boat was diſpatched inſtantly to appriſe the waterers of their danger, who before it arrived had diſcovered the enemy, and were already imbarked. The friendly old man had again viſited them, and he was deſired to inform his countrymen, that water was all they wanted, and that whatever other proviſions were brought them, ſhould be paid for in exchange; that hoſtile oppoſition was vain; and that, on the part of the Engliſh, nothing but ſelf-defence could provoke them to be the ſhedders of innocent blood. This remonſtrance had no effect. The canoes from all ſides gathered faſt to their place of rendezvous; many thouſands of the inhabitants lined the woods; and the women and children took poſſeſſion of the hills, to be ſpectators, as it ſhould ſeem, of the capture of the ſhip.

The waterers having abandoned their caſks, the Indians, with loud acclamations, croſſed the river, and took poſſeſſion of the deſerted booty. The canoes took the warriors on board, each of whom was furniſhed with a bag, which afterwards appeared to be filled with ſtones.

ſtones. When their complement was full, they ranged themſelves in ſquadrons, and advanced towards the ſhip. As there could be no doubt of their hoſtile intentions, the Captain determined to make this action deciſive: he therefore ordered every man on board to his reſpective poſt, and to fire upon the canoes as they approached in ſquadrons. Theſe orders were ſo effectually obeyed, that the ſquadron to the weſtward fled in haſte to the ſhore, and that to the eaſtward, getting round the reef, were ſoon out of reach of the guns. The fire was then directed into different parts of the wood; and, that nothing might be omitted that could intimidate, four guns were levelled to reach the women on the hill, the balls from which fell juſt by a tree where a great number of them were ſeated; and ſo terrified them, that, in leſs than two minutes, not one of them was to be ſeen from the ſhip. The combat being at an end, the guns ceaſed firing; and the Captain, to make his conqueſt complete, ordered the carpenters aſhore with their adzes, to deſtroy every canoe that had been run aſhore, more than 50 of which, many of them 60 feet long, and double, were cut to pieces.

The natives, being thus effectually ſubdued, about two o'clock after noon ten of them came with their peace-offerings to the ſhore. They brought with them green branches of plantain, and ſtuck them up where the ſtaff and enſign had been placed the day before. Their offering conſiſted of hogs, dogs with their fore legs tied over their heads, and bundles of cloth, which they uſe for apparel, very much reſembling Indian paper, but coarſer and ſtronger. The hogs and cloth were eaſily diſtinguiſhed by glaſſes from the ſhip; but the dogs, tied as has been ſaid, riſing and ſometimes walking on their hind legs, were miſtaken for ſtrange animals which no European had ever ſeen before. They made ſigns for taking theſe away, and the Captain ordered the hogs to be brought aboard; but the dogs, poor animals! were let looſe, and the cloth left behind. In exchange for the hogs, ſome hatchets, nails, and other baubles, were left, and ſigns made to the few Indians who were in ſight to fetch them away; but, though they brought more hogs, they would touch nothing till the cloth was accepted. When that was fetched away, many of them came down, and, with every expreſſion of joy, carried off all that had been left for them on the ſhore.

The watering was now renewed; and next day the ſame old man, who the morning of the day before had viſited the waterers, came again to the farther ſide of the river, and made a long ſpeech. He was invited over, and ſeemed in much affliction. He was again ſhewn the piles of ſtones, and again given to underſtand, that his countrymen were the authors of the miſchief that had been done them; which, no doubt, was great, as the whole force of a thirty-gun ſhip was exerted againſt ſquadrons of defenceleſs canoes, and againſt bodies of men who were not appriſed of the terrible effects of European artillery. The old man, pointing firſt to the ſtones, and then to the havock that had been made of the canoes, and, perhaps, to the dead carcaſes that beſtrewed the ſhore, trembling with emotion, began his lamentations with a feeble voice, and, working himſelf into fury by degrees, his looks, geſtures, and voice, were ſo terrible at laſt, that they were expreſſively tragical. The officer, to whom he addreſſed himſelf, endeavoured to calm his paſſions, and they ſubſided at laſt into perfect benignity. He ſhook hands with him, embraced him tenderly, and gave him ſuch things as he thought would be moſt acceptable. He was alſo given to underſtand, that the Engliſh did not come as warriors to deſtroy, but as traders to enrich their country; and that the commodities they brought, were to be given, in fair exchange, for the articles they wanted. The old man departed very much comforted; and the very next day ſuch a quantity of hogs, fowls, and fruit, was brought to market, as was ſufficient to ſupply the whole ſhip's company, and to ſpare. [*To be continued.*]

Temerity of an Engliſh ſoldier.

IN requital of a like ſentence executed by the Archduke Albert upon ſome Hollanders, Pr. Maurice ordered, that eight out of twenty-four priſoners, George Haſlewood an Engliſh ſoldier, and twenty-three Spaniards, ſhould be hanged. Haſlewood happily drew his deliverance. After which one of the Spaniards expreſſing great terror, Haſlewood propoſed, on getting what money he had, to ſtand for him; and the judges having conſented, he drew himſelf ſafe. On being queſtioned, why he had ſo preſumptuouſly hazarded his life? Becauſe, ſaid he, I thought I had a bargain of it: as I daily expoſe my life for ſixpence, I thought I might with much more reaſon venture it for twelve crowns.

Pro-

Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT, and in EAST-INDIA courts. [536.]

At a general court of the East-India company, March 12. Gov. Johnstone entered into the general matter of the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday, March 9. and particularly into that resolution of Lord North which restricts the company to six per cent. dividend [528, 34.]. He said, he understood from the chairman, that that Noble Lord had assented to a division of eight per cent. as soon as half the loan was paid off, and it was upon this intimation from the chair the propositions were carried; that he told these particulars in the House, and Lord North said, he could recollect no such words ever passing between him and the chair, as every determination relative to East-India matters came from him in writing, upon the most mature deliberation; but, said the Governor, the chairman maintained, that in a verbal conversation he had understood as much from his Lordship. The Governor concluded with the following motion: "That the directors do meet *de die in diem*, on the regulations necessary to be made in the affairs of the company, till such time as the whole shall be completed." He was supported by Mr Rous, and Mr Fitzgerald; the latter of whom proposed the following regulations as necessary: "1. That no director should buy or sell stock, either directly or indirectly, except in his own name, for ready money, to be paid the first transfer-day, or at furthest the next after. 2. That upon every committee, of whatever nature, all the directors should have previous notice of and recourse to that committee. 3. That no ship's husband, captain, or any other servant of the company whatever, should have liberty, on any account, to give a vote." The chairman asserted, he did still understand Lord North had assented to the second proposition, that of increasing the dividend to eight per cent. when the 750,000 l. should be paid off. On the question put, the Governor's motion carried unanimously. — Mr Dempster made a motion; which, after several amendments, stood thus: "That it be recommended to the court of directors, to obtain Lord North's support to that part of the second proposition laid before parliament, which respects the dividend; the intimation given to the general court by the chairman, of his Lordship's assent thereto, being the principal inducement to the proprietors to agree to that proposition; and this court is of opinion, that it appears the commercial profits of this company may admit of such dividend." After much debate, the question, on a division, carried by a small majority; and on a ballot, taken on the 15th, the numbers were, for the question 167, against it 52.

On the 17th, the deputy-chairman acquainted the proprietors, that he, with Messr. Gregory and Wheeler, had waited on Lord North that morning, with the resolution of the 15th; and that his Lordship's reply was, "That the general court may be informed, that as he never meant to accede to the second proposition, so he could never give his support to it in parliament." The chairman, in his own exculpation, referred to a letter which he wrote to Lord North the morning after the conference in which the mistake was said to have happened; in which the chairman thanks his Lordship "for his readiness in coming in to the general propositions;" to which letter, he said, no answer was received, which he looked upon as a confirmation of what he understood from his Lordship's previous conversation. — Mr Fitzgerald then read a petition which he proposed should be laid before parliament, the prayer of which was, "That in consequence of the general mismanagement of direction, particularly the annual mistatement of the cash-accounts, their conduct may be inquired into, and the delinquents, whether at home or abroad, condignly punished." Mr Creighton agreed in the general, but dissented in some particulars, one of which was, "the annual mistatement of the cash-accounts," as there were never any accounts at all produced in those times, the proprietors having nothing to depend upon but the *ipse dixit* of direction. He then pulled out a petition, the purport of which was, "complaining of the proceedings of the general court of Oct. 31. 1771, wherein false lights were held out to the company, by declaring the capital stock could divide twelve and a half per cent." Gov. Johnstone said, that as the whole of East-India matters were before

parliament, he thought a petition on the ſubject needleſs; but if it were found, that they meant not to enter into ſuch inquiries as the petition ſet forth, then he would have no objection to the proprietors going up with one. Mr Fitzgerald then made a motion, "That a committee of twelve proprietors ſhould be choſen annually, with ſalaries of 150l. each, to be a future check on direction, by inſpecting their accounts, &c. &c. and reporting the ſame to general courts, to be called by advertiſement for that purpoſe." This motion was over-ruled; as it was found, by referring to the charter, that it militated againſt the office of direction, which was already circumſcribed to a certain number.—It was followed by a motion of Alderman Kirkman's, which was unanimouſly approved of, viz. "That the directors do lay before the proprietors, the firſt general court, a liſt of all the officers appointed in their ſervice ſince the act of reſtraining the going out of ſupervifors to India [xxxiv. 688.], with an account of their places, ſalaries, &c."

On Tueſday, March 23. the Houſe of Commons, in a committee, took the Eaſt-India company's affairs into conſideration. In conſequence of the former reſolutions, that the neceſſary regulations be adopted to prevent the company's experiencing the like exigencies in future [534.], Lord North propoſed to reſolve,

1. "That the Eaſt-India company be reſtrained from dividing more than ſix per cent. on their capital, till the ſum of 1,400,000l. propoſed to be lent to them by parliament, be repaid.

2. That the Eaſt-India company be reſtrained from dividing more than ſeven per cent. from the latter period, till their bond-debts be reduced to 1,500,000l. and no more than eight per cent. before the participation of profits between the public and the company ſhould take place."

Lord North ſupported the above reſolutions by ſeveral forcible arguments; ſuch as, the undoubted right every creditor who parted with his money had to exact certain conditions, and ſtipulate certain agreements, previous to his acquieſcence in the requeſt ſolicited. With reſpect to the reſtriction of the dividend to ſix per cent. it was founded, he ſaid, upon the ſtate of the company's ſituation, which was ſuch as to render a thought about permitting them to declare a larger dividend prepoſterous. His Lordſhip took notice, that the perſons concerned in keeping the company's accounts, were ſuch expert arithmeticians, that they were acquainted with the twofold method of ciphering; in conſequence of which, it was apparent that there was ſuch a thing as a twofold method of ſtating accounts; but that, ſtated in real conformity to the company's ſituation, a dividend of ſix per cent. would be found to be the largeſt moiety in the power of the company to afford, with juſtice to the public, and the welfare of the proprietary.—With reſpect to the ſecond propoſition, of allowing the dividend to be increaſed to ſeven per cent. after the money borrowed of the company ſhould be paid off, the very proſpect of this increaſe of dividend, his Lordſhip ſaid, would operate with the company, and expedite their endeavours to diſcharge the debt incurred. The proſpect of an increaſe of eight per cent. would, his Lordſhip obſerved, alſo produce a ſimilar effect.

His Lordſhip next proceeded to ſtate from whence the reſources were to flow for the diſcharge of the debt due to the public, and the reduction of the company's bond-debt, which, he ſeemed to hint, was much beyond what the company was authoriſed to borrow. Theſe, he ſaid, muſt ariſe from the territorial revenues of Bengal. And his Lordſhip further intimated, that when the repayment of the loan advanced by the public, and the reduction of the company's bond-debt to 1,500,000l. were effected, perhaps the treaſury might contribute a moiety of its ſhare of the participation to re-eſtabliſh the affairs of the company, in a manner moſt for the honour of the nation, the intereſt of the proprietary, the benefit of commerce, and the ſecurity of public credit: but his Lordſhip alſo intimated, that perhaps parliament might think proper, hereafter, to agitate the queſtion about the right to the territorial poſſeſſions in India, whether it was veſted in the ſtate or the company.

His Lordſhip having concluded, Mr Sullivan aroſe, and, in behalf of the company, ſaid, That the repreſentation made by the ſecret and ſelect committees, of the ſtate of the company's affairs, was, in ſeveral reſpects, erroneous: in particular, that the ſecret committee, in the report they had made, had given no credit

dit at all for the fortifications, warehouſes, &c. of the company in India: yet that they ought to be eſtimated at ſomething; and that, a fair appraiſement being made of their value, it would appear, that the company, as to its finances, was by no means in the reduced ſtate deſcribed: nay, ſaid Mr Sullivan, all things conſidered, and a proper balance of profit and loſs being ſtruck, the company is at this time rather in a flouriſhing ſituation. He therefore contended, that a limitation of the company's dividend to ſix per cent. was a meaſure highly injurious to its real intereſt. He ſtated the company's affairs at different periods ſince the year 1762, and concluded by arguing for a dividend of eight per cent. which he ſaid the finances of the company might well afford.

Gov. Johnſtone ſaid, That from what fell from the Noble Lord, he perceived that there were two ways of ſtating arguments as well as accounts; that tho' he might join the Noble Lord in the neceſſity of reſtraining the dividend, yet he differed in the ſum to which that dividend was deſigned to be limited; that, reſpecting the treaſury's hereafter renouncing its ſhare of the participation, in order to expedite and effectuate the company's re-eſtabliſhment, though he was inclined to give as much credit as any man to what the Noble Lord on every other occaſion ſaid, yet, in this particular, he could not help thinking, that the aſſertion ſtood in need of ſome farther proof. The Governor added, that he was clear in one thing, that the company had not exceeded the right inveſted in them by law in borrowing the ſum they had borrowed; that it was true, ſuch an aſſertion had been advanced, and terrific threats had been denounced, in conſequence of the company's ſuppoſed delinquency in this reſpect, but that he was ſure parliament never ſeriouſly intended to put its threats in execution by farther agitating that point; that if parliament did ſo mean, the company was ready and willing to meet parliament upon that ground. The Governor concluded, by expreſſing his wiſh, that a ſtep of ſuch importance to ſo great a body of people, might not be haſtily agitated, or too precipitately determined; he therefore moved for poſtponing the conſideration of the Noble Lord's reſolutions to a future day.

Mr Dempſter warmly recommended the ſame meaſure, as it could have, he ſaid, no influence upon the riſe or fall of India ſtock; the Noble Lord having ſo frequently declared his opinion reſpecting the dividend, as to render it no longer a matter of doubt to which ſide of the queſtion his Lordſhip was inclined to lean: but, he ſaid, that, as the proprietary had agreed to treat with adminiſtration upon a ſuppoſition that the allowance of a dividend of eight per cent. would meet with its ſupport, to refuſe a requeſt of the kind, was to lend the aid of government to deceive a ſet of men who had already been but too much and too frequently impoſed upon. He further ſaid, that the intimation of the concurrence of adminiſtration reſpecting an allowance of the dividend now ſolicited, was given the proprietary from their own chair. He then concluded with beſeeching the Noble Lord to delay the final conſideration of the matter to a future day.

Lord John Cavendiſh then aroſe. He ſaid, That adminiſtration had lately ſhewn a ſtrange propenſity to interfere in every ſpecies of the executive power; that ſuch a procedure as the preſent was a dangerous precedent; for, with reſpect to declaring what dividend the company ſhould or ſhould not make, it was, to all intents and purpoſes, to wreſt the power of declaring a dividend out of the hands of the directors, wherein it was by charter lodged, and to veſt that right, where neither the company's charter, nor the cuſtom obſerved with reſpect to trading companies, authoriſed it to be veſted, in parliament. His Lordſhip was therefore againſt reſtraining the dividend, as a ſtep that favoured much of too great an aſſumption of the executive power. But his Lordſhip ſtrenuouſly urged the neceſſity of a parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of the company, and concluded by recommending the execution of ſtrict and impartial juſtice upon delinquents, how dignified ſoever.

Mr Jenkinſon obſerved, That what had been advanced by a member, [Mr Sullivan], reſpecting the value of thoſe fortifications, warehouſes, &c. belonging to the company in India, was extremely fallacious; that it was true, the ſecret committee, in their report, had eſtimated them at no certain ſum; but that this, ſo far from being an omiſſion, was perfectly conformable to juſtice; for the fortifications, warehouſes, &c. the

property of the company in India, ſuppoſing them of immenſe value there, could not fairly be eſtimated as of any value here; they were ſubject to caſualties; a thouſand accidents might intervene, granting the company diſpoſed even to convert them into caſh. The poſtponing the propoſed reſolutions for even a few days, could anſwer no end: for a reſtriction of the company's dividend to ſix per cent. was either a proper or an improper meaſure. If it was an improper meaſure, the ſooner it was diſcuſſed and laid aſide, the better; if, on the contrary, it was a proper meaſure, why poſtpone it? He concluded, that he believed the propriety of the reſtriction of the dividend to ſix per cent. was univerſally allowed by the Houſe, as ſcarcely a ſingle argument had been advanced againſt it.

Mr Edmund Burke next aroſe, and begged the chairman [Mr Bacon] to read the reſolutions: which being complied with, he deſired that they might be put and debated ſeparately, and that only the firſt, relative to the reſtriction of the company's dividend to ſix per cent. might then be agitated. Lord North conſented; and, the firſt being read, Mr Burke ſtated the propoſitions he meant to prove, the moſt material of which were the following.

1. That the Eaſt-India company were not before the Houſe.

2. That if ever they were before the Houſe, they had been brought there by force, fraud, and menaces.

3. That the treaty between the government and the company was, on the ſide of the government, iniquitous in every part.

4. That with reſpect to the territorial acquiſitions, not one lawyer, with a "rag of a gown upon his back, or a wig with one tie," had given it as his opinion, that the right to theſe poſſeſſions was veſted in the crown, and not in the company.

5. That the French Eaſt-India company, under a deſpotic government, was in a better ſituation than the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, under a government which pretended to liberty.

6. That in reſpect to the mode of conducting itſelf, the French government was angelic, compared with the Engliſh.

7. That the very vote then about to paſs, was ſuch an infringement upon charter rights as the ſpirit of Engliſhmen ought not to brook; and ſuch a violation of the conſtitution, as might indeed be parallelled, but could not be exceeded, in the annals of any country, how deſpotic ſoever.

To prove the firſt propoſition, Mr Burke argued, That the act of the company was contained in the whole of the propoſals laid before the Houſe; that the Houſe was to treat with the company in its corporate capacity, and to accept or reject the whole of its acts; that to accept of part of the company's propoſals, reject the reſt, and ingraft new propoſals of its own upon thoſe offered by the company, was to drop the idea of a treaty between parliament and a corporate body, and to deſtroy the charter-rights of the company.

To prove the ſecond propoſition, Mr Burke ſaid, That "a ſhrill voice" [ſuppoſed to be the late Mr Beckford's] came from that ſide of the Houſe, to the following purport, — "Look to the Eaſt!" that the bait which tempted the adminiſtration of that time was thirteen millions of ſpecie; that to the populace without doors was held out the allurement of "no additional tax upon porter;" to the landed gentlemen within was propoſed that tempting circumſtance of "no land-tax." Thus allured by the proſpect of the thirteen millions, adminiſtration forced the company to open a treaty; and, to expedite the propoſals on the company's ſide, menaces were then, as now, thrown out, and the threats to deprive the company of its territorial acquiſitions, had ſo far the effects intended, that adminiſtration raiſed their demands, in proportion to the alacrity ſhewn by the company to enter into treaty. The fraud on the part of adminiſtration lay in exacting from the company an annual payment of 400,000 l. at a time when the company was actually involved, and incapable of paying 40,000 l. a-year. So that this treaty was begun by force, carried on by fraud, and concluded by the means of deſpotic menaces.

To prove the third propoſition, Mr Burke contended thus: The pretext for interfering in the company's affairs was in 1767 the ſame as in 1773; miſmanagements, corruption, frauds, and peculations of every kind, were ſaid to have been committed by the company's ſervants both at home and abroad. Have theſe evils been rectified? Not one ſingle ſuſpected perſon hath been examined. On the contrary, if the evils complained

of

of did really exiſt; — if the whole of the management of the company's affairs was one ſcene of bloodſhed, rapine, violence, and perfidy abroad, — of corruption, ſtock-jobbing, trick, villany, and artifice at home; — you, Miniſters, at the ſame time that you held out this as a reaſon for entering at all into an examination of the company's affairs, — you, I ſay, ſanctified theſe crimes, and granted a royal permit for the company's ſervants to practiſe them in future, for the valuable conſideration of 400,000l.

What is now advanced will hold with reſpect to the company's territorial acquiſitions. The lawyers equivocated when the queſtion was agitated: one ſaid, "The Company's territorial poſſeſſions were held by grant under office, and not by conqueſt;" another ſaid, "That the crown, though it could not claim them by a legal right, yet ought, *per fas aut nefas*, to enjoy them." But the company's poſſeſſions were NOT gained by conqueſt, and therefore the crown can have no right to them; or, granting them to be all gained by conqueſt, even then the crown has no right to them; no lawyer hath ventured poſitively to aſſert ſuch a claim.

Reſpecting the French Eaſt-India company, Mr Burke ſaid, That when they were in a deplorable ſituation, the King took their debts upon himſelf, and has ſince punctually diſcharged them; that in the worſt of times he had permitted them to divide five per cent. and that he and his miniſters had acted, compared with our King and his miniſters, with reſpect to their Eaſt-India company, like angels; and that the French Eaſt-India company had flouriſhed more in a land of deſpotiſm, than the Engliſh Eaſt-India company ever had done in a land of boaſted liberty: but our liberty conſiſted in boaſting only, and was imaginary. In proof of which he referred to his ſeventh propoſition: "For what, ſays he, are you now about to do? Are you not going to invade the rights of the company as inveſted in them by charter? Have you ſuch an authority by the conſtitution? No. Are you not going to aſſume it? Yes. Are you not, as my Noble friend [Lord J. Cavendiſh] has obſerved, going to ſeize the executive power, and illegally to deprive the directors of the company of their rights? For to them, and not to you, the declaration of a dividend appertains."

Mr Burke having concluded, Sir Fletcher Norton ſaid, That, in vindication of a profeſſion, in the purſuit of which he had ſpent the greateſt part of his life, he could not help attempting to correct the miſtakes of the Hon. Gentleman, by informing him, that, ſo far from no lawyer having openly declared in favour of the crown's right to the Eaſt-India company's territorial poſſeſſions, no leſs than three reſpectable characters had given their opinions expreſsly on that ſide of the queſtion. Sir Fletcher then read a copy of thoſe gentlemen's opinions, the purport of which was, That "his Majeſty had an undoubted right to all thoſe territorial poſſeſſions in India which the company had acquired by conqueſt." This, continued Sir Fletcher, I thought proper to produce, in contradiction to what the Hon. Gentleman advanced; and it may ſerve to convince him, that men who have whole gowns, inſtead of rags of one, upon their backs, have avowed ſentiments which the Hon. Gentleman was pleaſed to ſay no lawyer ever yet avowed. Reſpecting the opinion I formerly gave upon the ſubject, being, ſaid Sir Fletcher, not then in office, it may be ſuppoſed a tranſcript of my real ſentiments. What my ſentiments on this head now are, will appear more fully when this matter comes before the Houſe; and I with it to be diſcuſſed in a fair, candid, and open manner; when I ſhall diſcharge the duty I owe to my country, as a ſenator, as a man, and, I hope, a ſound lawyer.

Col. Barre next aroſe; the Houſe was all attention; and the Colonel thus broke ſilence. He ſaid, with a ſmile, That his ingenious friend [Mr Burke] had been ſo rapid in his flight, that it was ſcarcely poſſible for a common obſerver to follow him with the eye. He entered into a juſtification of the treaty made in 1767 with the Eaſt-India company. He ſaid, that the adminiſtration of that time meant every thing for the benefit of the company, and the intereſt of the nation; but that they had been interrupted in their purſuit by little factions, fomented even by their friends as well as enemies. 'Tis true, ſaid Col. Barre, my good friend behind [Mr Burke] has often given us a baſting for that negotiation; but I am conſcious we deſerve it not. The Colonel took occaſion to mention the late Mr Beckford, who had been alluded to by Mr Burke: He was, ſaid the

the Colonel, a man who always meant well, though he ſometimes took wrong methods to obtain his ends. With reſpect to what Mr Burke had let fall concerning a great lawyer's having aſſerted, that the crown ſhould ſeize upon the territorial poſſeſſions of the East-India company *per fas aut nefas*, I declare, ſaid Col. Barre, I do well remember the opinion Lord Chief Juſtice de Grey gave, and I am certain, that ſuch an expreſſion never dropped from his lips. 'Tis true, indeed, continued the Colonel, that the various and contradictory opinions given by various lawyers upon the ſubject, have confounded me; I profeſs I never could underſtand them; though I dare ſay they meant it not, yet ſo far from convincing, they have always puzzled and miſled me, which has occaſioned me frequently to declare, that we were outflanked by the law. The Colonel then ſhewed the vaſtneſs of the object before the Houſe; and, from its conſequential nature, he argued for the neceſſity of going to the bottom of the inquiry; of puniſhing, if puniſhment was neceſſary; and of applauding, where merit claimed ſuch an applauſe.

The Colonel next ſaid, That the movement of adminiſtration had been too ſlow; but, added he, "better late than never;" for had the miniſter longer delayed an inquiry into the East-India company's affairs, he would have deſerved impeachment. — I love you not, (ſaid the Colonel, addreſſing himſelf to the miniſtry, with the honeſt bluntneſs of a Beliſarius), I love you not; but in this buſineſs, while you conduct yourſelves with propriety, I will go with you hand in hand: but ſeek not power in your reſearches; aim not at a diſtribution of offices; you have already enough at your diſpoſal; permit me to ſay, that you have too much to anſwer any good purpoſe; by which means you carry all before you. We only, continued he, come here to know the hour when you order your carriages to be ready. Oppoſition is dead, [here the Colonel folded his arms, and reclined his head], Oppoſition is dead, and I am left chief mourner, o'er her bier: but let not this, I conſtrain you, be a motive for your graſping at more power; have no couſins, no younger brothers, no ſervile dependents, to quarter upon the company.

The Colonel then concluded, by recommending perſeverance; and ſaid, he hoped now nothing would draw aſide the attention of adminiſtration. The affairs of the company ought, he ſaid, to be finiſhed this ſeſſion, even if the Houſe ſat until Auguſt; before another ſeſſion was, ſome other calamity might engage the attention of the Houſe, and if that ſhould be the caſe, the time would be too nearly approached when the private intereſt of each member would preponderate. I adviſe you, therefore, concluded the Colonel, for the ſake of your credit with the King, (for, God knows, you have none with the people); but, for the ſake of your credit with the King, I adviſe you to acquit yourſelves like men in this undertaking; it is an arduous one, and therefore the greater glory will redound to you: — the East-India company, if you prove true to its intereſt, will prove an ornamental chain, or, on the contrary, a mill-ſtone, about your necks, that will plunge you into an abyſs of infamy and diſgrace, notwithſtanding every ſupport a King can give, and every effort Majeſty may make to ſave you from deſtruction.

Lord North aroſe, and ſeemed to acquieſce in the wholeſomeneſs of the advice; but his Lordſhip ſaid, that, after the next report was made, he hoped they ſhould be enabled to proceed with greater rapidity.

Mr Conway ſpoke next, but directed his addreſs chiefly to Mr Burke, whom he ſaid he ſhould cenſure for preferring the French to the Engliſh government, did not the adage hold good, "That there was no diſputing about *taſte*."

Gov. Johnſtone ſtill preſſed the poſtponing of the buſineſs; and intimated, that if the Noble Lord's reſolutions ſhould paſs, he was afraid the company might be tempted to petition the Houſe for leave to withdraw their propoſals. — Mr Dempſter again aroſe; but the Houſe being clamorous for the queſtion, he ſat down, ſaying, that ſince he could not be heard, it was a comfort to him that he had at leaſt endeavoured to do his duty. The queſtion then being called for, it was put, and carried without a diviſion.

[*To be continued.*]

SIR,

SIR, *Nov.* 3.

THE noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland begin now to feel the effects of emigration by woeful experience, the many paragraphs in the public prints almoſt daily proclaiming the number of manufacturers imbarking with their families for ſome part of America; Lord Hertford, Lord Hillſborough, and others of large landed property in that kingdom, I am told, are very ſolicitous to obtain ſome law or regulation to prevent this alarming evil.

I ſhall beg leave to propoſe a plan, adopted and purſued by Sir George Savile. Sir George has an eſtate of about two thouſand pounds a-year adjoining the town of Augher in the county of Tyrone, which was let to ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood by Sir George's anceſtors, at a ſmall rent of from 3 s. to 5 s. per acre; which was let by them again to under-tenants at a very advanced rent; and thoſe tenants let to others at a ſtill higher price: ſo that the reſident tenants actually paid from 40 s. to 3 l. per acre, and the poor manufacturers paid from 3 l. to 5 l. per acre for the land they were obliged to have to raiſe their flax and potatoes. Judge by this how theſe poor people were oppreſſed. To remedy which, the leaſes being all expired, Sir George, inſtead of accepting large fines from the evergrown tyrants who grind the face of the poor, went to Ireland, and took with him an honeſt and experienced perſon who underſtood the value of lands, and what rent the tenants could afford to pay, ſo as to have a profit adequate to their labour. He took up his reſidence at his agent's, examined every acre of his eſtate, informed himſelf of the character and circumſtances of every reſident tenant, and from the oppreſſive rents he found they paid, foreſaw that his eſtates, inſtead of being inhabited by a uſeful and induſtrious ſet of manufacturers, muſt be turned into ſheep-walks, and the ſtaple manufacture of the country carried to America. After obtaining every neceſſary information on the ſpot, and declining, while he ſtaid in the country, receiving or returning any viſits to the noblemen or gentlemen, (which at the time was thought very particular; but his motive was, to prevent any ſolicitations from the gentlemen, to have a preference for their friends or favourites; and his tenants found the benefits that aroſe from it); when he left the country he gave no promiſe, nor made any bargain; the whole country remained in ſuſpenſe for ſome months; when, to the joy of the reſident tenants, leaſes were ſent them, properly executed, for the land they held; and many of them, inſtead of paying 40 s. to 3 l. and 5 l. per acre for their potatoe and flax land, did not pay above 20 s. per acre, for that was the higheſt rent in any of the leaſes, and that only for the parks near the town; the remoter the land, the lower was the rent.

In this noble and juſt manner did this worthy Baronet reſcue the poor and induſtrious from the claws of preying vultures: ſince then there is no emigrating from his eſtate; his tenants pay their rent punctually; their infants are taught to pray at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun for his life and proſperity; they are brought up to induſtry, without feeling the want or miſery of their neighbours. Would the other eſtated gentlemen follow his example, they would have no occaſion to apply for any other laws than the law of nature and inclination; a ſpirit of emulation would again raiſe its head in the country, and the linen manufacture in particular be carried to a degree of perfection, to be ſcarcely equalled in any other part of Europe.

IRELAND.

A letter from a Widower to his intended ſpouſe.

My dear Bett,

AS you muſt be ſenſible how much I love you, you muſt know that the ſmall pox hath made ſuch havock in your face, that if you did not poſſeſs charms ſuperior to what generally captivate our ſex, I ſhould not think of making you my wife; but ſince we have agreed to be married, I hope you will not think the worſe of me, for telling you beforehand what I ſhall expect of you. As I have been married before, it muſt be conſtrued an apology for what would otherwiſe be conſidered as an act of rudeneſs. Don't think that when you are married all your ends are anſwered, for you will deceive yourſelf if you do. It is true, man and woman were formed for each other, and it is their duty to ſtudy to promote their mutual happineſs: but the major part of your ſex frequently miſtake their aim, and by neglecting to cultivate

cultivate and improve thoſe means which firſt inſpired their huſbands with love and affection for them, lay the foundation of their own miſery and uneaſineſs. I have often obſerved women, who when ſingle were remarkable for their neatneſs, ſo very negligent of their perſons after they were married, that I have been out of patience with them; for, beſides that it impairs their conſtitutions, and endangers their health, it argues a want of reſpect to their huſbands, who are often afraid of introducing a ſtranger into the room where they are, leſt it ſhould be reported that they were familiar with their cookmaids. Let me appeal to your own feelings, whether you do not think it inconſiſtent with the delicacy of your own ſex to appear at breakfaſt in a dreſs you are aſhamed to be ſeen in by every one but your huſband? And why is he to be thus treated? Surely there is no more difficulty in being neat and clean when you firſt make your appearance, than at any other time; and I ſhall always expect you pay me the compliment of attending to this rule, or you will otherwiſe leſſen yourſelf much in my eſteem. I do not mean by any thing I have ſaid, that you ſhould ſet yourſelf off like a Ducheſs going to court; there would be as much folly in adopting ſuch a meaſure as in falling into the other extreme.

And now, my dear Bett, as I am upon the ſubject of matrimony, I ſhall enlarge a little upon the conduct of your ſex, with a freedom which nothing but the moſt pure love for you could even have induced me to communicate. You muſt be very ſenſible how much your ſex value themſelves upon their beauty, and how very inattentive they are to the improvement of their minds. Where one meets with one lady who has ſtudied how to embelliſh and ſet off the charms of her perſon with the graces of the mind, one meets with fifty who only think they were born to be admired. By Jove, a man may as well have a picture, or a ſtatue, to look at, as a woman of this ſort; the former will always be the ſame, but the latter will become a mere remnant of beauty, unhappy at the recollection of what ſhe was, additionally ſo in being diſguſtful to her huſband. Did fine ladies ſtudy their own happineſs more than they do, they would not be ſo very indifferent about the improvement of their underſtanding. A pretty perſon is a very agreeable thing; but it will not laſt for ever; and if it would, a lady of any reflection muſt very ſoon be convinced, that a married ſtation is ſubject to difficulties and diſtreſſes which call for ſomething more than beauty to alleviate or remove. This is the critical period. The huſband either condemns his own folly for having connected himſelf with a mere doll, or thanks Heaven for the choice he has made in fixing upon a partner for life who can ſympathize with him in all his adverſity, or be jointly partaker of his happineſs. A lady of this ſtamp heightens and increaſes every pleaſure of his life. A woman like this is worth living for. But, alas! how wretched muſt that huſband be, who, when he moſt needs the aſſiſtance of his wife, finds her leaſt capable of affording him any. The diſappointment becomes the more intolerable by a man's reflecting that his underſtanding has been impoſed on in the choice he has made. This brings on diſguſt, creates indifference, and there ends all their happineſs.

But this is not the only inconvenience reſulting from the want of a proper education. There are many ladies of large fortunes, who marry gentlemen of very inferior eſtates, and upon any little miſunderſtanding, (which is common to the happieſt of us), are imprudent enough to tell them of it. Now there cannot be any thing more impolitic, or inconſiderate, than this kind of behaviour: it hurts a man of feeling beyond expreſſion, as it looks like the reproach of ingratitude, which conſcious virtue cannot bear. It works ſo forcibly upon the mind, that it is fifty to one if a huſband ever forgets or forgives it. A generous mind does not ſtand in need of a ſpur like this to ſtimulate it; to make a return ſuitable to the obligations it has received. A due ſenſe of benefits received always encourageth a great mind to ſeek for opportunities of requiting his friend; but to upbraid, only diminiſheth the favour, at the ſame time that it leaves no wiſh to return it. Theſe are the failings of thy ſex; if I did not think thee poſſeſſed of many great qualities, heightened by a virtuous education, I would never have fixed on thee for my wife.

Farewell, dear Bett,

Thine moſt ſincerely,

MICHAEL TRUELOVE.

A

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [541.]

Miscellany Sermons. Extracted chiefly from the works of divines of the last century. 4 *vols.* 8*vo.* 1 *l. in boards.* Cadell.

THE design of this publication is, to revive, and, as it were, modernize, certain works of genius, which were the productions chiefly of divines of the last century; not of those who are yet in the highest esteem and reputation, but of others, whose works are almost consigned to oblivion. On this account, the editor thinks, "the revival of them may have something even of novelty to recommend it." Novelty, however, we will venture to say, is not their only recommendation. The reader will find in them sound sense and rational piety, delivered with becoming seriousness, and unaffected simplicity.

It is well known, that the method of instruction from the pulpit, since the revival of literature in this kingdom, has undergone various changes. The very ingenious and judicious editor of these discourses has given us the following short account of the mode of preaching from the beginning of the Reformation to the present time.

"During the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elisabeth, it was, from the circumstances of the times, merely controversial; as it was also in a great measure in the reign of James I. but altered for the worse, by an ostentation of learning, a quaintness of expression, and an affectation of puns and quibbles. In the former part of the reign of Charles I. the style became more rational and temperate. But during that whole process of time, those sermons which kings and queens constantly frequented, and listened to with attention, were what would have been thought at this day unsufferably tedious and insipid.

Upon the downfall of Episcopacy, in the latter end of the reign of Charles I. came in an unlettered tribe, who did not mend the matter at all. They did not indeed (for a very obvious reason) weary the audience with Latin and Greek quotations from the fathers; but what they could they did; they ransacked the Bible from one end to the other for proofs and illustrations, which was an inexhaustible fund for eking out an extemporary effusion to any given length; and an hour-glass was placed by them, whereby to estimate the quantity of their labour.

But though they preached extempore, yet it was not commonly without some kind of preconceived plan, which contained the sketch and outlines of their intended discourse; which, for the sake of memory, was divided and subdivided into numberless branches. And this indeed was the case in a great measure of their more learned predecessors. To furnish out a sermon of an hour, or (as it sometimes happened) two hours long, it was necessary to take a large compass, and divide the subject into many heads, and those into others, and others again; and the same notes of transition, as, *2dly*, *3dly*, *4thly*, recurring over and over, the hearer was bewildered, and what was intended for perspicuity, became the occasion of confusion.

The reign of Charles II. was esteemed, and not undeservedly, an age of learning; not from any extraordinary Mæcenas-like encouragement from the prince, but from this cause: during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwel, most of the clergy of liberal education and genius, being displaced from their offices in the church; had leisure to apply those faculties to study, which, if they had continued in their functions, would have been employed in the scenes of active life. These, upon the restoration of Charles II. shone out with redoubled lustre. Those twelve years of usurpation, which (so far as one can judge from the printed discourses of those times) did not produce one rational preacher, laid the foundation of a glorious superstructure in the next succeeding period. But still the length of sermons was not much diminished, and in that age of dissipation began to be looked upon as a grievance; insomuch that the Hon. Robert Boyle composed an essay on purpose, of consolation against long sermons, but in the conclusion he takes occasion to wish nevertheless that the clergy would confine themselves to their hour. Had he lived half a century longer, he would have found a considerable reformation in this particular. Perhaps we may be now hastening into the other extreme. It seemeth indeed to be somewhat unaccountable, that a congregation, who would think themselves cheated and ill-used if they had not a sermon preached to them, yet will universally agree, that the shorter it is the better."

The writers from whose works these discourses are selected, are Bp Taylor, Patrick, Hall, Wilkins, Kettlewell, Clagett, Outram,

Outram, South, Sherlock, Pelling, Hornock, Barrow, Scott, Newcome, and Bray.

The editor, having extracted his materials, not only from ſermons, but from various tracts on religious and moral ſubjects, ſuch as Kettlewell's Meaſures of Obedience, Taylor on Prophefying, Patrick's Chriſtian Sacrifice, &c. has thrown them into the form of ſermons, by prefixing a text, and a ſhort introduction. And where-ever there occurred any dark or obſolete expreſſions, any ſcholaſtic diſquiſitions, unneceſſary tautologies, and the like, he has taken the liberty to make ſome little corrections and defalcations.

In the firſt, ſecond, and fourth volumes, we find five excellent diſcourſes by the editor, on Drunkenneſs, Pſalmody, God's Infinite Knowledge, the Folly of Sin, and the Duty of Reſtitution.

The public is obliged to Dr Burn for this uſeful compilation. C.

LONDON.

Religion, Controverſy, &c.

Inſtitutes of natural and revealed religion. Vol. 2. Containing the evidences of the Jewiſh and Chriſtian revelations. By Joſeph Prieſtly, L. L. D. F. R. S. 2 s. 6 d. *Johnſon* [xxxiv. 365.]. —— Contains an uſeful epitome of the arguments which ſupport our faith in the ſcriptures, together with the anſwers returned to ſeveral objections that have been raiſed againſt them. M.

Deus Laudis meæ: The common Engliſh tranſlation of the 109th Pſalm, carefully corrected according to the true meaning of the Hebrew original; with a paraphraſe and notes. By Thomas Crane, ſecond grammar-maſter of the King's ſchool in Cheſter. 6 d. *White* —— The explication here given is not new: Dr Sykes entertained the ſame ſentiments, and ſeveral learned men concurred with him. But Mr Crane has the credit of rendering the knowledge of this interpretation more eaſy and general, and of ſhewing how it correſponds to the ſeveral parts of the pſalm. After verſ. 5. *and I trod for my life*, he inſerts the word *ſaying*; and concludes, that the following verſes to the 20th, contain the imprecations of David's enemies againſt himſelf. There is, he remarks, only one complainant, only one object of this curſe, or rather aſſemblage of curſes! this one is David; but many are they who unite in curſing and calumny, and theſe many are David's enemies. The learned reader is deſired to obſerve the ſudden change of perſon in verſ. 6. and the quick tranſition in verſ. 20. after the curſe is completely ended. Mr Crane tranſlates verſ. 20. *This is the work of mine adverſaries before Jehovah, &c.* M.

The power of muſic, and the particular influence of church-muſic; a ſermon at the anniverſary meeting of the choirs of Worceſter, Hereford, and Glouceſter, Sept. 8. 1773. By John Rawlins, A. M. 6 d. *Rivington.* —— The ſubject is treated with ingenuity and learning, and the arguments illuſtrated by quotations from the Greek and Roman writers, as well as from the ſcriptures. C.

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The Duelliſt; a comedy. As it is acted at Covent-Garden theatre. Written by W. Kenrick, LL. D. 1 s 6 d. *Evans.* —— Thoſe who read this play, and were not preſent at its *ſingle* repreſentation, which is our caſe, will be ſomewhat ſurpriſed at the ſeverity of its fate. Its general deſign was laudable, viz. to ridicule and diſcountenance the miſchievous, and, at preſent, faſhionable cuſtom of duelling. There is in it at leaſt as much ſenſe, wit, and humour, as are to be found

* *This may ſeem to imply, that the alterations were made by Mr Shadwell, the* Author *of the play; but that could not well be, as the ſaid Author hath been dead theſe ſeven and forty years. This part of the title muſt therefore, no doubt, mean to inform us, that* the alterations were made by the alterer.

found in many of our modern dramas which have met with a more fortunate reception. M.

The Deſerter; a new muſical drama, as it is performed at Drury-Lane. 1 s. *Becket.* —— Taken from *Le Deſerteur*, a very indifferent ſing-ſong ſort of comedy, acted a few years ago at Paris; and ſince (viz. in 1770) transformed into an Italian opera, and performed at the King's Theatre in the Hay-market. Mr Dibdin, the Durfey of the age, has introduced this trifle, with ſome alterations, as an after-piece, at Drury-Lane; and has added ſome airs of his own compoſing, which have merit, in their way; as hath the muſic of the whole piece, in general: and for the ſake of the muſic, the abſurdity, frivolity, and poverty of the work, with reſpect to the buſineſs, contrivance, and characters, hath been good-naturedly overlooked by the public. M.

The Britiſh ſpouter; or, Stage-aſſiſtant: Containing the moſt celebrated prologues and epilogues that have been lately ſpoken in the different theatres, &c. 1 s. 6 d. *Rofon.* —— Deſigned, ſays the editor, to make young perſons acquainted with *the art of ſpeaking* M.

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Poems by Mr Jeffèrion. 2 s. 6 d. *Griffin.* —— There is harmony in the numbers, and a delicacy in the ſentiments, of this writer. C.

EDINBURGH.

The preſent ſtate of human nature according to the word of God. Addreſſed to perſons of all ranks in the pariſh of Cramond. By Charles Stuart, miniſter of that pariſh. 6 d. *Gray.* —— Divided into five ſections; of which the Rev. author gives the following ſummary: "Here then, my friends, the concluſion of the whole matter: We are all, by nature, ſinful, guilty, miſerable, condemned creatures; — liable, we know not when, to death; — certainly to be judged; — and therefore in continual danger of immediate and eternal miſery." — What follows is an extract from the prefatory addreſs, which is dated, *Manſe of Cramond, July* 1. 1773.

"My dear Friends,

It hath pleaſed God, whoſe ways are unſearchable, to bring me among you to preach the glorious goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt. No event could have been more diſtant from my mind when it was firſt thought of; and the ſteps of it were altogether unforeſeen. Many and great difficulties ſeemed then to lie in the way. Theſe have been removed one after another: And though inability and unfitneſs for the work to which I am called, preſent many greater than thoſe, I am nevertheleſs in hope, that the ſame God will interpoſe, and deliver, whoſe many and great deliverances and interpoſitions I have ſo often experienced.

It hath been my affliction, that the ſtate of my health, almoſt ever ſince I came to Cramond, has been very indifferent; and that I have been thus diſabled from preaching the word with diligence and frequency. And though I am happy to think, that you have always heard what I believe in my conſcience is the truth by which the Lord ſaves ſinners, I regret that I have been ſo often deprived of the ſatisfaction of declaring it.

My late indiſpoſition has laid me aſide for ſeveral weeks from every work; and as it is thought neceſſary that I deſiſt from preaching, and remove to a different place, for ſome time, for the recovery of my health, it has long dwelt in my thoughts to leave with you a ſhort account of ſome important things in Chriſtianity, the only ſervice which my preſent circumſtances permit me to offer you.

I am very ſenſible, that the ſcriptures alone can furniſh you with a true and complete idea of it; and it is the indiſpenſable duty, and higheſt privilege, of every one, to ſtudy them with attention, and dependence upon God. But they are written in detached books, and few words; to inſtruct the ignorant, and awaken the ſecure, it is neceſſary to arrange and amplify them. I know well too, that the world abounds with many better human abridgements and ſelections of them than I can pretend to give. But theſe are commonly large; ſome of them are written in too cloſe a ſtyle of argument, others are too diffuſe and extended. Beſides, may I not hope, that greater attention will be paid to an immediate addreſs to yourſelves, than to a book in which all the world are equally concerned with you? an addreſs from one bound by every tie of affection, and gratitude, and accumulated duty, to have the moſt tender concern for your immortal ſouls? an addreſs from one who lately ſtood on the extreme verge of time; in the moſt perfect exerciſe of his reaſon, viewed thoſe awful ſcenes in which he expected every hour to be immediately concerned? an addreſs from one, who hath not yet forgotten the impreſſions which he felt from the thoughts of the divine judgement after death, nor the fears which guilt then awakened in his ſoul, nor the hopes with which the Lord, by his teſtimony concerning his Son, was pleaſed in ſome meaſure to inſpire him?"

MID-

MIDNIGHT-THOUGHTS.

By a poor uneducated Woolcomber of Crediton.

LOck'd are the golden gates of Day,
'Tis thine, O Night! the keys to keep;
Morpheus, in velvet's ſoft array,
Has huſh'd the buſy world to ſleep.
Now Fancy waves her magic rod,
And roving ſpreads her airy wings;
Now flatter'd kings aſſume the god,
And dreaming vaſſals ape their kings.

The lover, free from hopes and fears,
In ecſtaſy imparts the kiſs;
The nymph, undone, forgets her tears,
Exulting in imagin'd bliſs.
Deception all! 'Tis thus through life,
Our paſſions graſp at each extreme;
Pleaſure's and pain's eternal ſtrife
Convinces, life is all a dream.

Yet hail, ſweet Sleep! in poppies dreſs'd,
Health's ſweeteſt ſiſter, Queen of Peace!
In thee diſtinction ſinks to reſt,
In thee our daily troubles ceaſe:
Thy willing captives biets thy chain,
Yet ſlaves at thy command are free:
Poets and princes own thy reign,
And ſtand on equal terms in thee.

But, like the ſons of gay delight,
When moſt thy viſit Sorrow needs,
Too oft thou tak'ſt a diſtant flight,
And Death's eternal nap ſucceeds.
Eternal? No! his tranſient reign,
Like thine, ſhall revolution ſee;
The ſolemn trump ſhall burſt his chain,
And ſet whole realms of captives free.

And thee, O Night! the Muſe ſhall hail,
Whoſe awful gloom the ſoul invades,
Suns in their burning ſpheres may fail,
But thou ſhalt triumph in thy ſhades.
Ere Order ſprang, in depths profound
Thy univerſal ſway was known;
Chaos, thy ruder brother, own'd
The ancient ſceptre thine alone.

O ſee, obſequious to thy nod,
Divided clouds obedient fly!
See the drawn curtain of a god
Untold the glories of a ſky!
View the amazing canopy,
The wide, the wonderful expanſe;
Let each bold infidel agree,
That God is there, unknown to chance!

There the enchanting volume read,
Where worlds illumin'd fill the page;
Where radiant orbs their Maker plead,
And in his great beheſts engage!
There, learned dunces of the ſchools!
Behold the language ſtars can teach;
Then, bending, own JEHOVAH rules
Beyond the power of human reach!

Crediton, Oct. 5. C. JONES.

THE HERMIT.

By Dr BEATTIE.

AT the cloſe of the day, when the hamlet is ſtill,
And mortals the ſweets of forgetfulneſs prove;
When nought but the torrent is heard on the hill,
And nought but the nightingale's ſong in the grove:
'Twas then, by the cave of the mountain reclin'd,
A HERMIT his nightly complaint thus began;
Though mournful his numbers, his ſoul was reſign'd;
He thought as a ſage, though he felt as a man.

Ah! why thus abandon'd to darkneſs and woe;
Why thus, lonely Philomel, flows thy ſad ſtrain?
For Spring ſhall return, and a lover beſtow;
And thy boſom no trace of misfortune retain.
Yet, if pity inſpire thee, O ceaſe not thy lay;
Mourn, ſweeteſt complainer, man calls thee to mourn:
O ſoothe him whoſe pleaſures, like thine, paſs away; —
Full quickly they paſs, — but they never return!

Now, gliding remote on the verge of the ſky,
The Moon, half extinct, a dim creſcent diſplays;
But lately I mark'd, when majeſtic on high
She ſhone, and the planets were loſt in her blaze.
Roll on, thou fair orb, and with gladneſs purſue
The path that conducts thee to ſplendor again —
But man's faded glory no change ſhall renew;
Ah, fool, to exult in a glory ſo vain!

'Tis night, and the landſcape is lovely no more;
I mourn, but, ye woodlands, I mourn not for you;
For morn is approaching, your charms to reſtore,
Perfum'd with freſh fragrance, and glitt'ring with dew.
Nor yet for the ravage of Winter I mourn;
Kind Nature the embryo-bloſſom ſhall ſave —
But when ſhall Spring viſit the mouldering urn?
O when ſhall it dawn on the night of the grave!

ODE on Lord HAY's Birthday.

By the Same.

A Muſe, unſkill'd in venal praiſe,
Unſtain'd with Flattery's art;
Who loves ſimplicity of lays
Breath'd ardent from the heart;

While Gratitude and Joy inſpire,
Reſumes the long-unpractis'd lyre,
To hail, O HAY! thy natal morn:
No gaudy wreathe of flowers ſhe weaves,
But twines with oak the laurel-leaves,
Thy cradle to adorn.

For not on beds of gaudy flowers
Thine anceſtors reclin'd;
Where Sloth diſſolves, and Spleen devours,
All energy of mind.
To hurl the dart, to ride the car,
To ſtem the deluges of war,
And ſnatch from Fate a ſinking land;
Trample th' invader's lofty creſt,
And from his graſp the dagger wreſt,
And deſolating brand.

'Twas this that rais'd th' illuſtrious line
To match the firſt in fame.
A thouſand years have ſeen it ſhine
With unabated flame:
Have ſeen thy mighty fires appear,
Foremoſt in Glory's high career,
The pride and pattern of the brave.
Yet, pure from luſt of blood their fire,
And from Ambition's wild deſire;
They triumph'd but to ſave.

The Muſe with joy attends their way
The vales of peace along:
There to its Lord the village gay
Exalts the grateful ſong.
Yon caſtle's glittering tow'rs contain
No pit of woe, no clanking chain;
Nor to the ſuppliant's wail refound:
The opening doors the needy bleſs;
Th' unfriended hail their calm receſs;
And Gladneſs ſmiles around.

There, to the ſympathetic heart,
Life's beſt delights belong,
To mitigate the mourner's ſmart,
To guard the weak from wrong.
Ye ſons of Luxury, be wiſe;
Know, Happineſs for ever flies
The cold and ſolitary breaſt;
Then let the ſocial inſtinct glow,
And learn to feel another's woe;
And in his joy be bleſt.

O yet, ere Pleaſure plant her ſnare
For unſuſpecting youth;
Ere Flattery her ſong prepare
To check the voice of Truth;
O may his country's Guardian-power
Attend the ſlumbering infant's bower,
And bright Elyſian dreams impart,
To rouſe th' hereditary fire,
To kindle each ſublime deſire,
Exalt, and warm the heart.

Swift to reward a Parent's fears,
A Parent's hopes to crown,
Roll on in peace, ye blooming years,
That rear him to renown:
When, in his finiſh'd form and face,
Admiring multitudes ſhall trace
The beauties of his line combin'd;
The courteous, yet majeſtic mien,
The liberal ſmile, the look ſerene,
The great and gentle mind.

Yet, though thou draw a nation's eyes,
And win a nation's love,
Let not thy tow'ring mind deſpiſe
The village and the grove.
No ſlander there ſhall wound thy fame,
No ruffian take his deadly aim,
No rival weave the ſecret ſnare;
For Innocence, with angel-ſmile,
Simplicity, that knows not guile,
And Love and Peace are there.

When winds the mountain-oak aſſail,
And lay its glories waſte;
Content may ſlumber in the vale,
Unconſcious of the blaſt.
Through ſcenes of tumult while we roam,
The heart, alas! is ne'er at home;
It hopes in time to roam no more:
The mariner, not vainly brave,
Combats the ſtorm, and rides the wave,
To reſt at laſt on ſhore.

Ye proud, ye ſelfiſh, ye ſevere,
How vain your maſk of ſtate!
The good alone have joy ſincere;
The good alone are great!
Not leſs when, in the vale of peace,
They bid the plaint of Sorrow ceaſe,
And hear the voice of artleſs Praiſe;
Than when, along the trophy'd plain,
Sublime they lead the victor-train,
While ſhouting nations gaze.

Edin. Mag.

An Elegiac Epiſtle to a friend, written by Mr Gay when he laboured under a dejection of ſpirits [597].

FRiend of my youth, ſhedd'ſt thou the pitying tear
O'er the ſad relics of my happier days?
Of nature tender, as of ſoul ſincere,
Pour'ſt thou for me the melancholy lays?

Oh! truly ſaid!—the diſtant landſcape bright,
Whoſe vivid colours glitter'd on the eye,
Is faded now, and ſunk in ſhades of night,
As, on ſome chilly eve, the cloſing flow'rets die.

Yet had I hop'd, when firſt, in happier times,
I trod the magic paths where Fancy led,
The Muſe to foſter in more friendly climes,
Where never Miſ'ry rear'd its hated head.

How vain the thought! Hope after hope expires!
Friend after friend, joy after joy is loſt;
My deareſt wiſhes feed the funʼral fires,
And life is purchas'd at too dear a coſt.

Yet

Yet could my heart the ſelfiſh comfort know,
That not alone I murmur and complain;
Well might I find companions in my wo,
All born to grief, the family of Pain.

Full well I know, in Life's uncertain road,
The thorns of Mis'ry are profuſely ſown;
Full well I know, in this low vile abode,
Beneath the chaſt'ning rod what numbers groan.

Born to a happier ſtate, how many pine
Beneath th' oppreſſor's pow'r, or feel the ſmart
Of bitter want, or foreign evils join
To the ſad ſymptoms of a broken heart!

How many, fated from their birth to view
Misfortunes growing with their rip'ning years,
The ſame ſad track through various ſcenes purſue,
Still journeying onward through a vale of tears!

To them, alas! what boots the light of heav'n,
While ſtill new mis'ries mark their deſtin'd way,
Whether to their unhappy lot be giv'n
Death's long ſad night, or Life's ſhort buſy day!

Me not ſuch themes delight; — I more rejoice,
When chance ſome happier, better change I ſee,
Tho' no ſuch change await *my* luckleſs choice,
And mountains riſe between my hopes and me.

For why ſhould he who roves the dreary waſte,
Still joy on ev'ry ſide to view the gloom;
Or when upon the couch of ſickneſs plac'd,
Well pleas'd ſurvey a hapleſs neighbour's tomb?

If e'er a gleam of comfort glads my ſoul,
If e'er my brow to wonted ſmiles unbends,
'Tis when the fleeting minutes as they roll,
Can add one gleam of pleaſure to my friends.

Ev'n in theſe ſhades, the laſt retreat of grief,
Some tranſient bleſſings will that thought beſtow;
To Melancholy's ſelf yield ſome relief,
And eaſe the breaſt ſurcharg'd with mortal wo.

Long has my bark, in rudeſt tempeſts toſs'd,
Buffeted ſeas, and ſtemm'd Life's hoſtile wave:
Suffice it now, in all my wiſhes croſs'd,
To ſeek a peaceful harbour in the grave.

And when that hour ſhall come, (as come it muſt
Ere many moons their waning horns increaſe),
When this frail frame ſhall mix with kindred duſt,
And all its fond purſuits and troubles ceaſe;
When thoſe black gates that ever open ſtand,
Receive me on th' irremeable ſhore,
When Life's frail glaſs has run its lateſt ſand,
And the dull jeſt repeated charms no more;

Then may my friend weep o'er the fun'ral hearſe,
Then may his preſence gild the awful gloom,
And his laſt tribute be ſome mournful verſe,
To mark the ſpot that holds my ſilent tomb.

This — and no more: —— the reſt let Heav'n provide,
To which reſign'd, I truſt my weal or wo,
Aſſur'd, howe'er its juſtice ſhall decide,
To find nought worſe than I have left below.

We have taken the more notice of this poem, as there are the ſtrongeſt and cloſeſt marks of imitation to be found in the celebrated Elegy written in a Country Church-yard [xiii. 144]; *a poem which has generally been allowed to have poſſeſſed an originality of manner.* Month. Rev.

PROLOGUE to the opening of the Edinburgh Theatre-Royal, this ſeaſon, Nov. 13.

[*Which has been newly painted and decorated.*]

Written by Mr WOODS.

Spoken by Mr DIGGES, *and Mr* WILSON.

The Painter, [*Mr Wilſon*], *after looking in, ſpeaks to thoſe behind the ſcenes.*

THey're thronging in — or elſe I am a Turk! —
[*To the audience*] I knew you'd come to ſee my handy-work ——
The beſt my poor abilities could do —
You, in the Hat, [*to the gallery*] don't intercept the view!
There's taſte! there's colour! fancy and deſign!
Ha! —— don't you think thoſe capitals are fine? —
You ſee — *theſe* are the matters worth obſerving —
Lord! how ſome folk's are prais'd without deſerving!
The *Play'rs* are this and t'other with the town;
— But *I* and *Carpenter* make plays go down. —
How cou'd you ſee their ghoſts become *intelligible*,
Unleſs *his traps* had made the matter feaſible?
Or think — unleſs *my brush* had made a ſtir, —
You ſaw *old Utica* in EDINBURGH! ——
As to the Manager, — I ſpeak with manners —
What wou'd *his* CATO do, without *my* BANNERS? —
Among the Roman mob, how like a culprit
Had MARCUS BRUTUS look'd — without his *pulpit!* —
To hear the orator no more they'd ſtood,
Than if — a member of the ROBINHOOD! —*
Without OUR *painted Thrones*, not one in ten
Of their ſtage *Kings* wou'd paſs for *Gentlemen*:

* *A diſputing Society in Edinburgh.*

And,

And, but for royalty we're undertakers,
Imperial *Queens* might look like *Mantua-makers!*—
But hark!—the Manager is surely near,—
Post from the north he comes,—and now *his* thoughts I'll hear.——

Mr DIGGES *enters.*

So, Mr Painter—Well! how go you on?

PAINTER.

Please, Sir, to look—and judge from what I've done:—
Observe those pillars, Sir,—how rich they show,——
There, in the boxes,—how the colours glow!—
How neat that cornice is!—the style how free!
—I think a prettier thing it cou'd not be!——
But ask your *friends*,—if they approve my plan——
Why then—I'll take a brush with any man!

[*Exit.*]

Mr DIGGES, *to the Audience.*

Yes!—'tis to *your* report I leave my cause,—
Nor doubt your favour, while I *seek* applause:—
While by your wishes guided still I move,——
My care, my study—that you may approve!—
Not that this *glitter* I expect thou'd blind
The steady optics of the critic mind:——
No!—tho' not few the precedents we know,
Of *gilding chariots*, when the *credit's low*,——
I dare not idly juggle with your sight,
Left, weigh'd by you, *my gold* thou'd prove *too light.*
Some happy PAINTINGS we can boast, 'tis true,
Finish'd as e'er a *Raphael's* pencil drew!
To no one style or character confin'd——
The noblest sketches of the human mind:——
The *Masters* names to whom these gifts we owe
Are SHAKESPEARE, OTWAY, ADDISON, and ROWE!—
If to these pieces, mellow'd into fame,
We add some portraits of an humbler name;
Give to *variety* its honest due,
Nor blot a beauty—just because 'tis *new*:——
If ev'ry artist in his light we place,
And strive to shew him with the happiest grace;
If *we* appear no daubers in the trade,
But work with skill our colours, light, and shade,
We humbly hope,—— alone on this condition,
You'll often call——to see *our* EXHIBITION.

EPIGRAM occasioned by Mr Walpole's Impromptu on the Dutchess of QUEENSBERY. [xxxiv. 320.]

WHen Prior's Kitty, ever fair,
The Strawberry bard inspir'd,
She who the world with Cupid's ear
For a whole age has fir'd;
"Guess why," she cry'd, "his praise I share
With Roman and with Greek?
Such connoisseurs admire the rare,
And prize the true antique."

Sandwich, Sept. 24 1773.

An ode on the birth of ——— ———; Oct 1773.

DEar stranger, from what happier home,
To this cold region art thou come,
Where all must tread, of woman born,
A rugged path, perplex'd with thorn?
Sad checker'd scene of bliss and woe,
Where *good* and *ill* promiscuous grow;
Where serpents haunt the slipp'ry way,
And sirens warble to betray.
Man's birth how indigent, how low!
How much beneath his meanest foe!
Yet soon he mourns in Reason's ray,
And subject Nature owns his sway,
Admits his range from pole to pole,
Where winds can waft, or waters roll
Thou young Advent'rer whom the Muse
With undissembled fondness views,
What future part art thou sent here
In Life's tumultuous scene to bear?
Within that breast, to fame unknown,
Hath Jove the seeds of Genius sown,
Anon to rise in culture's ray,
And spread their foliage on the day,
To charm with ev'ry winning art
That forms the taste, or mends the heart,
T' adorn thy life, and deck thy tomb
With laurels of unfading bloom!
Say, shall those little arms extend,
With melting fondness, to defend
From chilling want, and cruel scorn,
Soft smiling *Innocence* forlorn?
Shall Grace expand thy infant mind,
To grasp the good of human kind,
And to compassionate the woe
Of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe?
O never may that honey'd smile
Become the vehicle of guile!
May candor, probity, and truth,
From folly guard thy early youth;
And, tutor'd by the hand divine,
May all thy parents worth be thine.
So may'st thou, full of years, at last
(This furnace of affliction past)
To happier mansions, void of pain,
Refin'd as gold, return again.

MUSÆUS.

INSCRIPTION for a BENCH beneath a favourite Tree.

AVaunt! ye noisy sons of wine,
Nor round your brows *my* roses twine:
'Twas not for *you* that Flora here
Bestow'd those beauties of the year.

But ye, who social converse love,
Or ye whom softer passions move,
Come pass with me the careless day,
Or in my groves in freedom stray.

For *you* this verdant turf is spread,
For *you* this beech here rears its head,
For *you* has Flora scatter'd here
The varied beauties of the year. Y.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

Nothing material concerning the operations of the Turkiſh and Ruſſian armies have come to hand during the courſe of the preſent month. The Ruſſians, perhaps to atone for their former miſcarriage, ſeem to have formed the reſolution, if poſſible, to make themſelves maſters of Siliſtria before the end of the campaign. What their ſucceſs has been, will appear from what follows.

"*Moldavia, Oct.* 15. The following account has juſt arrived from Bulgaria, of an action which happened on the 2d inſt. between 15,000 of Ruſſian foot and 4000 horſe, under Lt-Gen. Soltikow, and a part of the Turkiſh army under the Aga of the Janiſſaries, amounting to 21,000 men, who were incamped near Tutuacan in Bulgaria, oppoſite to which place Gen. Soltikow had paſſed the Danube with very little oppoſition, and was proceeding towards Siliſtria, but on the ſecond day's march fell in with the Turkiſh intrenchments. The Ruſſians immediately halted, and having the advantage of a thick wood to the left, which the Turks had not taken care to ſecure, they incamped themſelves in the beſt ſituation that was poſſible. The next day the Turks fired on the incampment from 200 pieces of artillery, and did much execution, ſo much, that the Ruſſians were obliged to retire into the thickeſt of the wood, and fortify themſelves with trees, boughs, &c. The next day, early in the morning, Gen. Soltikow ordered 2000 of his horſe, and 4000 foot, to march round the wood, and attack the enemy's intrenchments in the rear, whilſt he, at the head of the remaining troops, would attack them in front. In purſuance of theſe orders, the troops having compaſſed the wood, fell unexpectedly on the rear of the enemy, and after a ſevere contention, entered the intrenchments, the General having rather too early attacked the front, which occaſioned the Turks to throw their whole force that way, and give a warm reception to the Ruſſians; but on the troops coming on their backs, the Janiſſaries gave way, and fled in great diſorder, which gave an opportunity for the Ruſſian detachments to join, and purſue the flying enemy. The Aga had rallied about 6000 of his flying troops on a hill, and ſeemed reſolved to reattack the Ruſſians; which Gen. Soltikow perceiving, ordered his flying horſe to hinder any more of the ſtragglers from uniting, and himſelf marched up to the Turks at the head of about 7000 men: the Turks marched up to meet them, and the battle joined with great fury. For ſome time victory declared for the Turks; but the reinforcements to the Ruſſians, which arrived in parties from the purſuit, at laſt determined the day in their favour; the remains of the Turks fled to Tutuacan, and left the field and ſpoils to the conquerors. The Ruſſians loſt 5000 men, beſides 400 wounded; and the Turks loſt, in all, above 10,000 men, with all their tents, artillery, baggage, and moſt of their colours."

"*Jaſſy, Oct.* 20. The advance-guards of the Ruſſian army, under Gen^{s} Soltikow and Ungen, have penetrated a great way into the province of Bulgaria, to the right and left of the city of Siliſtria; and have taken many important forts and ſtrong places, which will greatly facilitate the deſign of M. Romanzow on Siliſtria, and will give him an opportunity of wintering his army in Bulgaria."

"*Warſaw, Nov.* 13. This day a courier from Gen. Szirkow paſſed this city in his way to Peterſburg, who carries the agreeable intelligence of a new victory gained by Gen. Ungher, Oct. 16. on the other ſide of the Danube, over a Turkiſh corps of 12,000 men, which were entirely defeated; the Ruſſians made a great number of priſoners, and got twenty-eight pieces of cannon, and the whole baggage, with the military cheſt."

Theſe advantages, however, it would ſeem, the Ruſſians have been obliged to relinquiſh. A great ſickneſs, occaſioned perhaps by the intemperance of the climate, and the damp air ariſing from the ſtagnant marſhes on the banks of the Danube, was very prevalent in the army, and carried off great numbers, inſomuch that 200 have been computed to die a-day. To prevent the fatal conſequences of this contagion, M. Romanzow, earlier than he intended, has been forced to put his army into winter-quarters, in the healthier provinces on this ſide the Danube.

The advantage gained by the Ruſſians in the Crimea [545.] is confirmed. Upon the arrival of this intelligence at Conſtantinople, the populace aſſembled in a riotous manner. In order to appeaſe that tumult, about twenty ſacks filled with heads, ſaid to have been thoſe of the Ruſſians

Ruſſians ſlain in the Crimea, were expoſed to public view: a ſight, one ſhould imagine, apter to inſpire horror, than any other emotion. This action, however, doth not ſeem to have been ſo deciſive on the ſide of the Ruſſians, as to make them think themſelves quite ſecure in that quarter. Far advanced as the ſeaſon is, draughts have been made from all the regiments now in Ingria, Carelia, and Livonia; to theſe new-raiſed troops have been added; and an army of 27,000 men, of which 10,000 are horſe, formed. This army, under the command of Count Orlow, is arrived in ſafety at Jernicale; but the winter having ſet in with great ſeverity, and finding any further march impracticable, they have made a ſtop. As they intend to canton there during the winter, great quantities of tents, cloathing, ſtores, &c. have been ſent from Peterſburg for their accommodation.

Prince Repnin, who was taken priſoner in an action on the other ſide the Danube [318.], and confined ever ſince in the Seven Towers at Conſtantinople, hath obtained his liberty by orders from the Grand Signior. Some accounts ſay this was brought about by the interceſſion of the French, others, by that of the Britiſh ambaſſador; but moſt probably it was through the mediation of both. Though Ruſſia offered to deliver up one of the Seraſkiers taken at Bender and at Caffa in exchange for him, his Highneſs gave him his liberty without any conditions.

If the Turkiſh land-forces during the preſent campaign have made better head againſt the Ruſſians than in ſome former, the ſame unhappy fate ſtill purſues them at ſea. To add to their misfortunes, the Malteſe ſeem to have ſided with the Ruſſians. The accounts follow.

"*Venice, Nov.* 2. The ſquadron of the Ruſſians now in the Archipelago, has gained ſeveral advantages of late over the Turks, eſpecially in an action which happened on the 10th of laſt month off the iſle of Chios, between ſeven Ruſſian ſhips of the line and two frigates, and ten of the Turkiſh ſhips with ſix large gallies. The fight began about ten in the morning, and laſted till one in the afternoon, when the Turks were entirely defeated, two of their ſhips and three gallies being taken, one galley and a ſhip of thirty guns ſunk, and ſeveral others eſcaped out to ſea damaged."

"*Malta, Oct.* 4. This day came into our port, a Turkiſh veſſel, taken by one of our ſhips, with ſix Turks and three Hebrew merchants on board, loaded with barley, beans, &c. A few days ago alſo came in here a veſſel with forty-five Turks, men and women, laden with divers ſorts of merchandiſe, and among the reſt two fine horſes. Eight Turks were killed, and ſeveral Malteſe wounded in the engagement. It is obſervable, that in the attack the women threw their own children into the ſea, to prevent their falling into ſlavery; but every poſſible means were uſed by the Malteſe to ſave them."

As to the interior parts of the Turkiſh empire the following are the accounts.

"*Baſſora, July* 27. Kerim Kan, Regent of Perſia, has ſummoned the Turks who command in this city, to deliver up the Perſians, Armenians, and others, ſubjects of Perſia, who are ſettled here under the dominion of the Porte. There is great reaſon to think the object of this demand is to oblige the Perſians, &c. to purchaſe their liberty of continuing here."

"*Aleppo, Aug.* 31. The Turks ſay, that they have not for eighty-ſix years paſt experienced the calamity of the plague to that degree they have lately at Baſſora and Bagdad. On the 19th of January laſt, the plague broke out in the ſuburbs of the laſt-mentioned place, and began to ſpread into the city; and in the months of February, March, and April, its progreſs was ſo rapid, that out of 400,000 inhabitants, there remained but about a fourth part. The inhabitants of Hela, Iman Aly, Iman Huſſein, and Iman Mouſſa, all proved the victims of the contagion. The pilgrims who came to thoſe places in April, as uſual, to pay their devotions, found nothing but dead carcaſſes and empty habitations. The pilgrims from Iman Aly, and the Jew families who had eſcaped from Bagdad, went to Baſſora, and carried the contagion there. Towards the end of March the Chriſtians and Franks took the neceſſary precautions to eſcape the infection; but the Muſſulmen felt the effects of it moſt dreadfully. Eight thouſand Turks, in one quarter of the town only, died between the 15th and 25th of April; and out of 500 domeſtics belonging to the Governor, he had but one ſlave left alive, who was employed in fetching rice for the ſubſiſtence of his maſter. There were 100,000 inhabitants in that city, out of which 80,000 died, 5000 eſcaped into the

Perſian gulf, 5000 others recovered from the diſtemper, and 10,000 were ſo happy to eſcape the infection. The hot weather in May put a ſtop to the diſtemper at Bagdad, and by the 10th of June Baſſora was free from it. An Armenian Roman-Catholic prieſt, eighty years of age, who practiſed as a phyſician, entirely eſcaped the infection, though expoſed to the utmoſt in relieving others. The tribes of Arabs, incamped between Baſſora and Bagdad, ſuffered prodigiouſly. Kerim Kan, Regent of Perſia, by drawing a line of troops along the frontiers of his kingdom, preſerved it from contagion. The chief of the Engliſh factory at Baſſora retired to his country-houſe, but the plague purſuing him, he found means to eſcape to Maſcat on board a ſmall Engliſh veſſel. The merchants, and other Engliſh there, endeavouring to follow his example, imbarked on board another veſſel, but had the misfortune to be taken by the pirates of the iſland of Karck, and carried to Benderik, a port in Perſia, where they are treated but indifferently. The ſick they left behind in the hoſpital all died. The Biſhop of Babylon ſhut himſelf up, in hopes to eſcape the infection by that means; but, having loſt all his domeſtics, was forced to go out to procure ſubſiſtence, and being ſeized with the plague, died of it."

"*Conſtantinople, Oct.* 4. The Porte, which for four years paſt has not received the ordinary annual tribute from Egypt, has juſt had it brought to this city. It amounts for the four years to 11,470 purſes (about 17,205,000 livres)."

POLAND.

Obſtacles ſtill occur that retard the concluding of the treaties with the three partitioning powers. The accounts received concerning the proceedings in that affair are as follows.

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 25. The debates of the delegated commiſſion here are continued every day, though not without ſwords being drawn. The Biſhop of Vilna made ſome propoſals, which were rejected by Count Poninſky, without giving any reaſon for ſo doing: abuſive words were heard on each ſide, till the commiſſioners divided into parties, with drawn ſwords; and had it not been prevented by the ſudden appearance of the King, in all probability the affair would have ended in bloodſhed. — A few days ago, Prince Sulkowſky propoſed, That as the election to the Poliſh throne was always attended with a civil war, one Noble family ſhould be fixed upon, from which a proper perſon ſhould be elected as occaſion required: and that he thought *his* family was the propereſt, as well for its being the moſt ancient, as for the many ſervices it had done to the republic. The Marſhal Braniki then aroſe, and replied, That ſuch a propoſal, during his Majeſty's life, could only come from an infamous and ſhameleſs man. Swords were immediately drawn, and, before they could be ſeparated, one of them received a ſlight wound."

"*Warſaw Nov.* 3. The miniſters of the three allied powers remitted, on Saturday laſt, a memorial to our miniſtry, informing them, That they have received ratifications from their reſpective ſovereigns, and in conſequence hope that the King of Poland will ratify the treaties. They have received for anſwer, That his Majeſty's ratification will not be ready till the next week; and farther informed thoſe miniſters, that the ſeparate articles to the ſaid treaty ſhould be firſt ſettled. To this the miniſters anſwered, That that matter might have been long ſince ſettled, had not the delegates moved ſo very ſlowly."

The city of Thorn ſeem to be involved in new and unforeſeen troubles. This will appear from the following articles.

"*Thorn, Oct.* 23. The magiſtracy of this city have juſt ſubſcribed and ſent off a petition and memorial to the delegation at Warſaw, in which they beg their influence with the King of Pruſſia, to grant the following propoſitions; that the inhabitants of Thorn ſhall have the free exerciſe of their religion and liberties as they now ſtand; that no Jeſuits, or any order of Popiſh prieſts, ſhall be permitted to reſide in the city, or its territories; that no undue or extra tax ſhall be laid on the inhabitants without the conſent of the grand diet of Poland. If theſe propoſitions are granted, the city of Thorn will own his Pruſſian Majeſty its guardian and protector."

"*Thorn, Nov.* 21. The fate of this city ſtill remains totally unſettled, and it is greatly feared will become the ſcene of a very bloody contention. The Pruſſian troops had received orders, and were evacuating the city and its vicinities, when they, as well as the inhabitants, were ſurpriſed by the arrival of 5000 Auſtrians, who were immediately quartered in ma-

ny of the places which the Pruſſians had evacuated. This cauſed the return of the Pruſſians, who are in continual quarrels with the others, and much diſturb the peace of the city."

The affairs of Dantzick ſeem to have taken a very happy turn. If things continue to go on in the the ſame promiſing train, that great commercial city, for ſome time paſt languiſhing under oppreſſion and deſpotiſm, may ſoon aſſume its wonted luſtre. The accounts of that event follow.

" *Dantzick, Oct.* 20. The affairs of this city have now taken a more proſperous turn than could have been expected. M. Reichard, the Pruſſian agent here, has notified to Count Galowchin, the Ruſſian miniſter, and the magiſtracy, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, in conſequence of ſome overtures made from the court of Warſaw, relative to the delivery up to him of the duchy of Samogitia, has agreed to renounce all and every of his claims on this city, as ſoon as the ſaid duchy ſhall be delivered."

" *Warſaw, Oct.* 30. The commiſſion appointed by the delegates to regulate the commercial affairs with the miniſters of the three powers, began their ſittings laſt Wedneſday. This commiſſion has remitted a note to the three miniſters; the firſt article of which imports, that they aboliſh all duty, tax, or impoſt, on all the merchandiſes which paſs from the republic's dominions into thoſe of the three allied powers, or on the goods imported from thoſe countries into the republic; the ſecond article relates to the ſalt-trade; the third regards the town of Dantzick. It is ſaid, that the rights of that city to the trade and the port, are things which need not be proved. The three miniſters ſent this note to their reſpective courts."

" *Dantzick, Oct.* 31. The commiſſioners of delegation at Warſaw, have juſt tranſmitted to the magiſtracy of this city ſome articles and propoſitions greatly in its favour, which have been offered by his Pruſſian Majeſty. Amongſt which, the duties laid on at Fahr-Waſſer are offered to be taken off, and his Majeſty conſents to relinquiſh half the ſum of 500,000 ducats paid by the ſuburbs for duties. M. Dubrache, who acts as Pruſſian agent in the room of M. Reichard, who is at Warſaw, has waited on the magiſtracy with a confirmation of the articles propoſed to the delegation."

" *Dantzick, Nov.* 8. The behaviour of the Pruſſian officers, ſoldiers, &c. here, is moſt ſurpriſingly altered ſince the articles have been propoſed for ſettling the claims of the King of Pruſſia on this city on more eligible and advantageous terms, than have been before offered. The new taxes which were laid on at Fahr-Waſſer, Weſterdeep, &c. and on the corn-mills, are now taken off for two months, the fortifications are ſtopt, and 2000 of the Pruſſian ſoldiers have juſt marched from here to Lublin."

" *Dantzick, Nov.* 13. Trade already feels a ſenſible revival, and again begins to flouriſh here, being freed from near all the incumbrances which have been laid upon it. The Pruſſian officers, which were placed at Weſterdeep and the other receipts of cuſtom, together with the Pruſſian comptroller who was ſeated in the chamber of accounts, are removed; and all the veſſels which come down the Viſtula, with timber, &c. are admitted to paſs without inſpection."

RUSSIA.

Surmiſes have been frequent, during the month of which we treat, of a revolution expected to happen in this great empire. Such an event would perhaps ceaſe to excite our aſtoniſhment, when we reflect, that inſtances of revolutions are not unfrequent in the Ruſſian annals, and that by ſtrokes of a ſimilar nature, both Eliſabeth and the preſent Empreſs mounted the throne. Two noblemen of the greateſt diſtinction and importance to the ſtate, have been arreſted, it is ſaid, and their papers, &c. conveyed to the Imperial palace. Had a revolution been intended, it is now probable, from the arreſting of theſe noblemen, that it has been diſcovered, and its intention fruſtrated.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia hath wrote a letter with her own hand to the Count de Panin, thanking him for his care in the education of her ſon, which had anſwered her warmeſt wiſhes, and concluding in the following manner: — " Now, Sir, exert your firm and intrepid ſpirit, and turn your whole attention to the affairs of the empire, which have been by me confided to you, and which I now again commit to your charge. Procure for your fellow-citizens a ſolid peace, and the tranquility which is wiſhed for by me and you; ſo that, by the divine benediction on your infinite cares and toils,

toils, the public felicity may crown your latter days. You may always depend on a diſtinguiſhed regard. CATHERINE."

DENMARK.

The duchy of Holſtein, poſſeſſed partly by Denmark, partly by Ruſſia, is now ſolemnly ceded by the latter to the former. What recompence Ruſſia is to receive for thus ſurrendering up her right to this duchy, is one of thoſe ſtate-myſteries that for the preſent is involved in darkneſs; but that an equivalent is to be given, can hardly be doubted. The following is an account of the ceremony on that occaſion.

"*Hamburg, Nov.* 19. We are informed by letters from Keil, that on the 15th inſtant, about noon, Monſ. de Saldern, the principal commiſſary from the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, went to the council-chamber, where the members of the regency were previouſly aſſembled, and declared to them, that their functions were now to ceaſe, and that the next day (Tueſday the 16th inſtant) was fixed for the transferring the duchy of Holſtein to his Daniſh Majeſty. In conſequence of which declaration, a meſſage was ſent to the officers of the council-board, and alſo to thoſe of the other colleges, to attend at the council-chamber; and when they were all come together, Monſ. de Wolff, preſident of the council, informed them of Monſ. de Saldern's notification; at the ſame time ſignifying to them, that they were to meet again at their reſpective apartments about ſeven o'clock next morning, in order to be preſent at the act of ceſſion. Orders were likewiſe given for diſpatching of all ſuch decrees and reſolutions as were neceſſary on the occaſion, and alſo for defacing the council-ſeals.—The Prelates, the deputies of the Nobility, the officers of the Bailiwicks, the Magiſtrates of the Towns, and other officers, who are to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Denmark, arrived at Keil on the 13th.—On the 16th, about eight o'clock in the morning, the members of the regency, the officers of the council-board and of the other colleges, being aſſembled, his Excellency Monſ. de Saldern opened the buſineſs in a ſpeech, ſhewing his authority from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Grand Duke, to deliver up the duchy of Holſtein to his Daniſh Majeſty's principal commiſſary, Count Reventlau; adding, that it was his Imperial Highneſs's will and intention, that, with the ſaid duchy, all the rights, prerogatives, and territorial ſovereignty, thereunto belonging, ſhould alſo be transferred to the King of Denmark, according to treaty. Monſ. de Saldern then proceeded to make the ceſſion, which was performed by delivering to Count Reventlau the keys of the city of Keil, together with a piece of earth, it being the uſual ceremony on ſuch occaſions. After which Count Reventlau adminiſtered the oaths of allegiance and homage to the Military, Prelates, &c. who aſſured them of his Daniſh Majeſty's protection, and of the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights and privileges. The ceremony laſted till noon.—The Grand Duke's arms, which were fixed over the door of the Holſtein poſt-houſe in this city, were taken down laſt Tueſday, in conſequence of orders which the poſt-maſter had previouſly received for that purpoſe." *Lond. gaz.*

On this occaſion, the Empreſs of Ruſſia hath decorated with the ribbon of the order of St Alexander Newſki, M. de Numſen, Chamberlain of the King of Denmark, and envoy at Peterſburg, and made him a preſent of 12,000 roubles, and likewiſe given 2000 roubles to the Counſellor of State Berger, ſecretary to the legation. M. de Simolin, the Ruſſian miniſter at Copenhagen, hath been recompenſed by the King of Denmark with equal munificence.

GERMANY.

His Britannic Majeſty, as guardian to the Biſhop of Oſnaburg his ſon, has, according to letters from that place of Oct. 26. ordered the chapter of the cathedral to put in execution the bull for the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits. The effects belonging to that order his Majeſty has ordered to be employed in uſeful foundations, and an account to be tranſmitted to him of their diſpoſal.

It were to be wiſhed, that an edict ſimilar to the following were publiſhed in every European ſtate. Such a law, if it did not totally eradicate, would at leaſt render leſs frequent, the faſhionable madneſs of duelling, at preſent ſo prevalent.

"*Munich, Nov.* 9. A freſh and very ſevere edict againſt duelling has been publiſhed here; according to which, the parties and their ſeconds, though none of them ſhould happen to be wounded, ſhall ſuffer death, and their bodies be buried in the place where criminals are executed."

UNITED

United Provinces.

The ſeeds of the inſurrection of the negroes in the Dutch colony of Surinam, that endangered their valuable ſettlements in that quarter ſo much laſt year [342.], ſeem to have ſprung up afreſh.

"*Hague, Nov.* 2. We learn from Amſterdam, that a ſhip is juſt arrived there from Surinam, the captain of which reports, that affairs are not in ſo happy a ſituation in that colony as could be wiſhed; that the troops ſent thither had been unſucceſsful in an expedition againſt the revolted negroes, and the natives of the country who had joined them; and that many of our people were dangerouſly wounded by poiſoned arrows which the negroes made uſe of."

"*Hague, Nov.* 23. Advice has been received at Amſterdam, that ſome more unfavourable accounts have been received there from Surinam, where the revolted negroes, joined by the natives of the country, have made another invaſion into that colony, and, encouraged by their former ſucceſs, have laid waſte three plantations; which has occaſioned a great conſternation among the directors of our Weſt-India company, and induced them to apply to the States-General for additional ſuccours to be ſent to Surinam."

Letters from the Hague of Oct. 26. inform, that the States-General have exempted yellow wax from all the duties of importation and exportation; and white wax and wax-candles from the duties of exportation.

France.

"*Paris, Nov.* 5. On Sunday the 17th ult. about three quarters after ten in the morning, two ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at Pau. The motion came from the hills to the ſouthward, and was much more violent in that part, as well as at Gant and Arudy, ſmall towns ſituated in the valley of Oſſau, where ſome houſes were thrown down. As it happened at the time that maſs was celebrating in the different pariſhes, ſome people were killed, and many dangerouſly wounded, in endeavouring to get out of the churches."

"*Abbeville, in Picardy, Nov.* 12. We are in the utmoſt conſternation of the terrible accident which happened to this town on the 9th inſt. a holiday called *All Souls*, at four in the afternoon. The powder-magazine took fire, which has deſtroyed above 100 houſes, and it is ſuppoſed that no leſs than 120 people have been killed or wounded. The commotion all over the town was ſo very violent, that every houſe has ſuffered more or leſs; ours, which ſtands at half a mile from the place of the exploſion, ſhook as if from an earthquake, and all our windows ſhattered to pieces. It is ſuppoſed that the imprudence of one of the workmen about the magazine has occaſioned this ſad cataſtrophe. The whole loſs is computed at above a million of French livres; a very conſiderable ſum for this miſerable town."

Italy.

According to letters from Nice of Oct. 12. the Jeſuits there, and in other places of his Sardinian Majeſty's dominion's, have been ſuppreſſed, and their papers, goods, and effects, taken poſſeſſion of in name of his Majeſty.—Accounts are likewiſe received of their ſuppreſſion at Genoa.

"On the 20th of September the people of Palermo roſe, and took poſſeſſion of the city, and forts that ſurround it. The rioters ran in crouds to the Real Vicaria, (a public priſon), battered down the gates with cannon, and ſet all the priſoners at liberty. Afterwards the populace plundered four of the principal houſes, viz. that of the Sieur Abrozio Bazino Eſigli, the Engliſh conſul; that of the Sieur Saloſſo di Giorgio, and thoſe of the Barons Lanza and Lo Quaſto. Theſe gentlemen had the good fortune to make their eſcape before the arrival of the rioters, to whom they abandoned all their furniture, which the rioters burnt. In the mean time, a party of the inſurgents planted the cannon before the Viceroy's palace, diſarmed the troops, made their way into the palace, and dragged thence Don John Marquis de Fogliani, Viceroy. They threw him into his coach, which was drawn by ſix horſes, and conducted him up and down the city like the moſt attrocious criminal, loading him with abuſe and ill treatment. As ſoon as the coach arrived before the houſe of the Sieur di Giorgio, they ſtopped it, and compelled the Viceroy to look at the goods that were burning in the ſtreet. They afterwards made him paſs through the flames, led him to the public priſon, and made him ſucceſſively behold their other feats. At length they conducted the Viceroy out of the city, through the gate

gate that overlooks the port; and having fired ſeveral ſhot at a fiſhing boat, to bring her to, they tumbled the Viceroy into her from off the quay, whom ſome of the rebels accompanied in order to carry him on board of a ſmall Engliſh veſſel, with an injunction never to ſhew his face again in Sicily. The rebels having then all aſſembled in a body, were preparing to plunder twenty-two houſes more, and were going to begin with the palace of Prince Camettine and the Duke of Caſtelano; but were pacified, on one of theſe Lords promiſing to pay to the city, for their palaces and other houſes, a ranſom of 36,000 florins. The rioters elected the Biſhop for their Viceroy, and then diſperſed, after having nominated deputies to make a report of the whole to the King, and to beſeech him to grant a general pardon." *Utrecht gazette, Oct.* 20. —— This differs much from the account in the London gazette [552.].

The following four articles are from the London gazette.

"*Genoa, Oct.* 9. Letters from Palermo, of the 24th paſt, ſay, that the Archbiſhop had publiſhed a general pardon to all thoſe who were concerned in the riot of Sept. 19."

"*Naples, Oct.* 12. Certain accounts have been received of the arrival of the Marquis Fogliani at Meſſina, on the 26th of September. His Excellency, on his firſt arrival in that city, lodged at a convent in the ſuburbs, but was to make his public entry as viceroy on the 29th, having iſſued his proclamation on the 27th for the courts of judicature to repair to Meſſina."

"*Naples, Oct.* 19. We have accounts from Sicily, that the burghers and people of Palermo, finding that the Archbiſhop's indulto and the decree of the ſacred council have not yet been ratified by his Sicilian Majeſty, are preparing for the worſt. They have walled up three gates of the town, and mount a ſtrong guard at the fourth, which does not permit any of the Nobility to go out; and ſuch as had already retired to their country-ſeats, have been brought back by threats of the deſtruction of their houſes if they did not immediately return. They oblige two of the Nobility to mount guard with them at the gate of the town, and are ſo fearful of a ſurpriſe, that they do not allow the church-bells to be rung. They are conſtantly employed in making every preparation for defence, and the very mechanics work with their arms ready by them. — At Girgenti in Sicily there have likewiſe been ſome diſturbances, and ſome veſſels laden with grain for exportation have had their rudders forcibly taken off. — Marſhal Coraſa, native of Cefalonia, and commander of the Albaneſe or Macedonian regiment in his Sicilian Majeſty's ſervice, has been appointed by this court commander of the armies in Sicily, the Prince Villa-Franca, who had been appointed by the ſenate of Palermo, not having been approved of."

"*Naples, Oct.* 26. We have accounts from Palermo of freſh troubles. Some of the principal burghers, which claſs is diſtinguiſhed there by the name of the *maeſtranza*, or artificers, who were concerned in the late revolution, fearing a juſt puniſhment, ſigned a memorial to be preſented to his Sicilian Majeſty, imploring his Majeſty's pardon, and requeſting the return of the duke Fogliani. Others of the ſame claſs, who had been applied to, refuſed to ſign this memorial, without previouſly conſulting the lower claſs of people; who immediately, upon being informed thereof, went to the palace of the Archbiſhop, whom they obliged to appear in his balcony, and tear the memorial in their preſence, declaring at the ſame time, that if they ſhould hear any more of a deſire to recal the viceroy, they would even attack, and drive him from Meſſina. The maeſtranza, who continue in poſſeſſion of the city of Palermo, thinking it neceſſary to make an example of ſome of the lower claſs, who had taken advantage of the troubles to commit the moſt daring robberies, ſeized upon ſeveral of them, ſome of whom were tried and condemned to die. One of the latter offered to make a great diſcovery, if they would ſpare his life; which being granted, he declared himſelf engaged in a conſpiracy, with many others, to murder the Nobility, and ſeize upon the city; and that their rendezvous was in a cavern near the town: which place being accordingly ſurrounded, above 300 of this armed rabble have been taken, the attackers having found means to drive them out of their ſtrong-hold by ſmoke. The priſons at Palermo are now full, and three of the chief conſpirators have been executed."

The following piece of information well deſerves the attention of the Britiſh government. —— Mr Brydone, in his travels

travels through Sicily, ſays, "We have been witneſs here to a practice that appears to be very iniquitous, and in the end muſt prove the deſtruction of our Mediterranean trade. Several ſhips have put into this port (Palermo) with Engliſh colours, but not one Engliſhman on board. Theſe I find are called *Bandieremen*. They are extremely numerous in theſe ſeas, and carry on a great trade over the whole Mediterranean, to the great detriment of our own ſhips. Moſt of them belong to Genoa and Sicily, though they paſs under the name of Minorquins. They purchaſe Mediterranean paſſports, I am told, from ſome of the governors of our garriſons, which intitle them, during the term ſpecified in the paſſports, to trade under Engliſh colours. I am aſſured the number of theſe Bandiere-men amounts to ſome hundreds. They have often one or two Engliſh ſailors on board, or at leaſt ſome perſon that can ſpeak the language, to anſwer when they are challenged. Pray, is this practice known in England?"

SPAIN.

"*St George's Key, Honduras, Sept.* 6. The city of Guatimala, one of the largeſt in New Spain, and ſituate not far from us, was a few days ago deſtroyed by an earthquake, and entirely ſunk under water, and many thouſands of the inhabitants periſhed: thoſe that eſcaped with their lives are in the greateſt diſtreſs. The Spaniſh gentleman that is now here to adjuſt the affairs of the Thetis, propoſes to ſet out to-morrow for Guatimala, as it is reported that the directors of the great factory are all periſhed, among which are his uncle and brother."

"*Paris, Nov.* 19. Letters from Madrid adviſe, that a Spaniſh frigate has diſcovered ſix inhabited iſlands in the South ſea, within 800 leagues of the iſland of Ferdinand. The people are mild, affable, and civilized, and ſeem to hold the European manners. The largeſt of theſe iſlands is ſixteen leagues in breadth, and forty in length. The reaſons that hindered the Spaniſh officer who gave his court an account of this diſcovery, from giving the public a longer detail of it, are ſufficiently obvious."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

A difference has ariſen between the Upper and Lower Houſes of the Aſſembly of South Carolina. On the 13th of September addreſſes were preſented by either Houſe to the Lieutenant-Governor; which, with his Excellency's anſwers, we inſert, viz.

The Addreſs of the Upper Houſe.

"May it pleaſe your Honour,

We his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, beg leave to addreſs your Honour upon a ſubject of the utmoſt importance, and that ſtrikes at our very exiſtence as an Upper Houſe of Aſſembly.

This Houſe having committed to the common gaol one Thomas Powell, a printer, for a breach of privilege and contempt againſt us, the ſaid printer was, on the 3d day of this inſtant September, diſcharged from confinement by the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Speaker of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, and George Gabriel Powell, Eſq; a member of the ſaid Houſe, by virtue of a power given by a provincial act paſſed Dec. 12. 1712, to two juſtices, one being of the quorum, to put in execution the *Habeas corpus* act, to ſuch intents and purpoſes as the ſaid act can be put in execution in the kingdom of England; upon this ſole and avowed principle, That we are not an Upper Houſe of Legiſlature.

We have in vain applied to the Commons Houſe, complaining of their members. We therefore beſeech your Honour to tranſmit the dutiful and loyal addreſs of this Houſe to his Majeſty, together with the papers relative to the above ſubject, to the Rt Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for America; and that your Honour will deſire his Lordſhip to preſent our ſaid addreſs to his Majeſty, and the ſeveral papers herewith ſent reſpecting the ſame."

The Lieutenant-Governor's Anſwer.

"Honourable Gentlemen, I ſhall, by the firſt opportunity, tranſmit to the Rt Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for America, your addreſs to the King, now delivered to me, with the papers reſpecting the ſame, and requeſt his Lordſhip to lay them before his Majeſty in proper time. WILLIAM BULL."

The Addreſs of the Commons Houſe.

"May it pleaſe your Honour,

We his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly

of this Province, beg leave to acquaint your Honour, that his Majeſty's Council having lately taken upon them, to commit, during their pleaſure, one Thomas Powell, to the common gaol, for a contempt of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, as they were pleaſed to ſtyle themſelves, in printing, without leave, a proteſt of two of their members againſt their proceedings; and this Houſe being unanimouſly of opinion, that ſuch commitment is unconſtitutional and oppreſſive, and a dangerous violation of the liberty of the ſubject; they have therefore directed the agent for this province to make the moſt humble repreſentation to his Majeſty of the conduct of his Council, and to implore their removal, or ſuch marks of his royal diſpleaſure to them, as may prevent, for the future, ſuch an incroachment on the liberties of his people. But as a conſiderable time muſt elapſe before our complaint can be heard, we do moſt earneſtly requeſt, that your Honour will be pleaſed to ſuſpend ſuch Members of the Council as ordered the ſaid commitment, until his Majeſty's royal pleaſure ſhall be known, upon our application for their removal; and to appoint in their ſtead men who really have at heart the ſervice of his Majeſty, and the intereſt of the province."

The Lieutenant-Governor's Anſwer.

"Mr Speaker and Gentlemen, This addreſs contains matters of very great importance; a charge of oppreſſion and violation of the liberty of the ſubject, againſt gentlemen whom his Majeſty has been pleaſed to employ in very high ſtations of confidence and truſt in this province. As I conceive it would be great preſumption in me to prejudge a matter that is intended by you to be immediately ſubmitted to his Majeſty's conſideration, and to anticipate that cenſure or acquittal that is to flow from the royal wiſdom and juſtice in this caſe, I think it would not become me to comply with your requeſt; and the rather, as I am confident the King's pleaſure thereon will be ſignified with all the diſpatch that is neceſſary. WILLIAM BULL."

"*Providence, New England, Aug.* 14. A very valuable lead-mine has lately been diſcovered between Richmount and New Canaan, near Pittsfield, a ſample of which has been brought to this town. The ore, we are told, is ſo rich, that in melting it loſes only one quarter in weight. It lies near the place agreed on for running a line between the colony of New York, and province of Maſſachuſet's-bay; ſo that it is not yet known in which government it will fall. — A copper-mine is likewiſe diſcovered at New Aſhford, adjoining New Providence; a ſample of which has alſo been produced here, and promiſes much advantage to the proprietor."

The following is picturesque of the ſavage manners of the American Indians.

"*New York, Sept.* 6. A ſcouting party of the Oneida Indians, about three weeks ago, returned from an attack of ſome of their enemies to the ſouthward, either Choctaws or Cherokees. They brought ſix priſoners with them, not one of whom has been adopted by the inhabitants of their caſtle; ſo, of courſe, they are to be roaſted alive, agreeable to the Indian cuſtom, and they have ſent notice of their intention to the ſeveral towns of the five nations, and invited them to be preſent at this horrible cataſtrophe. When theſe ferocious bipeds take any of their enemies in action, it is an invariable rule, to give entertainments to their friends far and near; and to render their gaude more brilliant, their priſoners are brought forth, and put to death in the above-mentioned excruciating manner, provided none of the families of that caſtle from whence the warriors departed, agree to adopt them; a circumſtance that generally happens; but on the above occaſion they were all inexorable."

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"*Barbadoes, Sept.* 11. The legiſlature of this iſland have this day diſpatched a law for his Majeſty's confirmation, to make Barbadoes a free port; the ſtaple commodities of the iſland only excepted."

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

"*Arcot, April* 19. The Marrattoes, who have long looked on the Nabob of Arcot, our ally, with a jealous eye, have at laſt advanced in a conſiderable body, and attacked the Nabob's army. The engagement continued many hours, and was long doubtful; but at laſt the Marratto army gave way, though victory cannot be ſaid to have been obtained by any ſide, for the Marrattoes only retreated to a little diſtance, where they ſeemed to collect a greater force than before; and we are every day in fear of a more formidable

formidable attack than the laſt. If we ſhould have the misfortune to be beat, the conſequence will be very ſeverely felt at Bombay and Madraſs; for where-ever the Marrattoes are, they totally prevent the collection of the revenue."

ENGLAND.

In the end of October appeared in the London papers the opinion of the Recorder and Common Serjeant of London, relating to the powers of the livery aſſembled in common hall. No date appears, ſo the opinion was probably aſked before preſenting the late remonſtrance. A copy of the remonſtrance [162.] is prefixed: then follow,

QUERIES.

1. Whether the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of London, in common hall aſſembled, can do any corporate act except under the powers given them by act of parliament?

2. In caſe any criminal proſecution ſhould be commenced againſt Sir James Hodges, for ſigning, as town-clerk, any remonſtrance of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, in common hall aſſembled, will their command be a ſufficient juſtification for him in a court of law?

3. Suppoſing the above to be ſigned by individuals, could a proſecution for a libel be ſupported againſt the perſons ſo ſigning, either by indictment or information?

OPINION.

From the beſt information we can get of the uſage and conſtitution of the city, the common hall is not impowered to do any act ſtrictly corporate, not having the direction of the city-ſeal. They can do no act that binds the eſtate of the city, or that affects the admiſſion or removal of any of its members. But we did, in concurrence with Mr Solicitor-General, and Mr Dunning, upon conſideration, give an opinion, That a common hall was a lawful aſſembly, veſted with legal powers. We find that opinion warranted by Lord Coke's authority; and therefore, without more reſearch and inquiry than can now be made, we cannot alter our opinion. We are decidedly of opinion, that no act of the common hall can endanger the charters or franchiſes of the city; and we think the right of petitioning a neceſſary conſequence of a lawful aſſembly. We think the conſequence reſulting from our anſwer to the firſt queſtion is clear: That if the convention of the citizens is lawful, and Sir James Hodges is by office the clerk of that convention, that he cannot be criminal in giving his ſignature to the acts and reſolutions of that aſſembly.

There is no legal definition of a libel, Libel or Not? being a queſtion, as we think, properly determinable by a jury upon all the circumſtances that can denote the true conſtruction of the paper, and the intent of the perſons accuſed. The paper certainly imports very high cenſure upon the conduct of the King's miniſters, and of the Houſe of Commons: but that circumſtance alone cannot determine a paper to be a libel; for as it is the undoubted right of the ſubject to petition for the redreſs of public grievances, the authors of ſuch grievances muſt neceſſarily be mentioned in terms of cenſure. The queſtion muſt be, as Mr Juſtice Holloway ſtates it in the trial of the ſeven biſhops, Whether a paper is preſented with an innocent intent of obtaining redreſs of a public or private grievance, or with any ſuch criminal view or intention, as criminally ſtated in the prefatory part of informations, as muſt exiſt to conſtitute a libel?

Though it is impoſſible to pronounce what may be the opinion of a judge, jury, or of any other body of men, that may take cogniſance of this paper; yet it is our private opinion, that no perſon, preſenting this paper, can, without violence and injuſtice, be treated as criminal for preſenting it.

JOHN GLYNN.
THOMAS NUGENT.

On the 3d of November, at the public office in Bow-ſtreet, London, William Kidwell, a coach-carver, charged a woman, who calls herſelf *the Hon. Eliſabeth Harriet Greeve*, with defrauding him of 36 l. on pretence of procuring him the place of clerk of the dry ſtores in the victualling-office. William Kent, of Stratley in Berks, charged the ſame woman with defrauding him of 30 l. in caſh, and obtaining his conditional bond for 230 l. more, which was to be the conſideration-money for her procuring him the office of a coaſt-waiter; and in conſequence of a letter from the priſoner, Mr Kent quitted his buſineſs in the country, and brought his wife and three

children to London. Eliſabeth Cooper charged this offender with defrauding her huſband of 62 l. on a ſimilar pretence; in conſequence of which he died of a broken heart. Mrs Greeves was to have procured the place of a ſettled tideſman for Mr John Smith, who paid his money to the deceaſed Mr Cooper, for the priſoner's uſe; and Smith owes his ruin to this tranſaction. Mr James Tiley, who had retired from buſineſs, advertiſed for a place, the employment of which might fill up his leiſure-hours: Mrs Greeve anſwered his letter; and he was likewiſe to be provided for; but it ended only in his loſing 10 l. Francis Crook, who acted as an agent for the priſoner, at a time when he did not know ſhe was an impoſtor, depoſed, that he had agreed for the ſale of many places with people whom he took to his miſtreſs, who received, and kept the advance-money. Some of the above-named parties would probably not have fallen a ſacrifice to her artifices, but that the ſight of gilt chariots almoſt perpetually at her door, ſeemed to confirm her account of her great intereſt and connections. She pretended to be firſt couſin to Lord North, ſecond couſin to the Duke of Grafton, nearly related to Lady Fitzroy, and the intimate acquaintance of Lord Guildford and the Hon. Charles James Fox. Yet have all theſe noble alliances in blood and friendſhip vaniſhed in a moment; and it appears that Mrs Greeve was tried for a felony about two years ago, and ſentenced to be tranſported. She was committed for frauds, and the parties bound to proſecute.

A ſeaman, a black, who ſaid he had been baker in the Aurora frigate, on board of which the ſupervifors for India were imbarked [xxxiii. 698.], waited on ſome gentlemen intereſted in that ſhip, Nov. 18. and informed them, that ſhe ſtruck on a reef of rocks off Mocoa, and ſunk; and that himſelf, and four others, who were coming to London, were the only perſons ſaved. Next day he was examined before the directors of the Eaſt-India company, and gave the ſame account; adding, that he and his companions had been two years upon an iſland after their eſcape, and that they had been brought off by a country-ſhip that happened to touch there. He ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and ſays he is a Weſt-Indian.

On Monday, Nov. 22. Sir Baſil Keith, his lady and family, ſet out from London for Falmouth, to imbark for his government of Jamaica.

SCOTLAND.

Black cattle have ſold well at the different markets this ſeaſon. About 18,000 were ſold at Falkirk tryſt, the price of which amounted to about L. 60,000 l. Sterling. Some droves gave 5 or 6 l. a-head. — The buſſes employed in the herring-fiſhery have likewiſe met with uncommon ſucceſs.

"*Falkirk, Nov.* 12. Two carters charged with emptying the great canal, by opening two locks in this neighbourhood, were apprehended here a few days ago, and committed to priſon. —— On Thurſday laſt, one of the aqueduct-bridges near Camelon gave way: the water in the canal, for ſeveral miles, came down with the greateſt rapidity, ſwept away part of a bridge on the high-road, and did other damage. It is not well known how this accident happened, but a great number of workmen are employed in repairing the breach."

"*Edinburgh, Nov.* 30. The aqueduct-bridge that gave way near Falkirk, is repaired, the canal being now full of water, and veſſels daily paſſing and repaſſing between the frith of Forth and Kirkintilloch."

Mr Golbourn has finiſhed his operations on Dumbuck ford, having deepened that ford from three feet of water to ſeven: ſo that now veſſels of conſiderable burden come directly from Ireland to Glaſgow, without unloading their cargoes at Greenock, as formerly.

On Friday, Oct. 29. between ſeven and eight o'clock at night, a moſt ſhocking murder was perpetrated in Glaſgow. Two ſiſters, Margaret and Agnes Adams, went into the houſe of one Janet Macintyre, who kept a huxtery-ſhop in Argyle ſtreet; and, no perſon elſe being in the houſe, they are ſuppoſed to have bolted the door, murdered the poor woman, and fallen to plundering the houſe. A neighbour's ſervant going to the ſhop, found the door ſhut, and, looking through the window, perceived a bare-headed girl in the houſe. On this ſome neighbours aſſembled, broke open the door, and found the poor woman lying on the floor quite dead, one of her eyes beat out of its ſocket, and ſeveral marks of violence on her face and neck. On

ſearching,

ſearching, the two wretches having been found under the bed, were carried before a magiſtrate, and committed to priſon.

The following criminals were executed purſuant to their ſentences: Chriſtopher Jardyne and William Mitchell, at Glaſgow, for robbery; Thomas Maclatchie, at Stirling, for houſebreaking and robbery; and Alexander Macnaughton, at Perth, for murder. John Headrick, condemned at Stirling for horſe-ſtealing, but recommended to mercy by the jury, has got a pardon. [555, 6.]

On the 20th of November, Thomas Muir and James Cant wrights, who were committed to Edinburgh priſon in the end of June, were ſerved with an indictment, at the inſtance of the Sun fire-inſurance company London, and likewiſe at the inſtance of the King's Advocate, for wilful fire raiſing, by ſetting fire to a houſe belonging to themſelves on Leith walk, in the night of the 11th of June laſt; which houſe they had inſured in the Sun fire-office, in November preceding, for 800l. Sterling.

"*Edinburgh, Nov.* 13. The following very extraordinary fact we have from perſons of known veracity. — A young man in the ſeafaring way, named *Black*, to appearance, died of a high fever at Greenock, upon Tueſday the 19th ult. He requeſted on his bed, that the coffin ſhould not be nailed cloſe until his friends at Dunoon might ſee his corpſe. His body was carried to Dunoon on Thurſday following; and while a ſiſter of his was kiſſing the corpſe, and taking the laſt farewell, to her ſurpriſe, as well as that of ſeveral ſpectators, he revived, called for a drink of water, which was immediately given him, and he continues in life and health ever ſince."

Dr Samuel Johnſon, author of the Engliſh Dictionary, and other works of merit, has made the tour of Scotland laſt autumn. He arrived at Edinburgh on the 14th of Auguſt, and on the 18th ſet out thence, accompanied by James Boſwel, Eſq; junior of Auchinleck. Having viſited St Andrew's, Aberdeen, Inverneſs, ſeveral of the northern and weſtern iſles, Inverary, Glaſgow, Airſhire, &c. they arrived at Edinburgh on the 9th of November. The Doctor ſet out on his return to London on the 20th of November. In his travels through Scotland, proper attention was paid him by the great and the learned. It is ſaid, that being aſked how he liked his entertainment in the highlands, he anſwered, "The ſauce to every thing was the benevolence of the inhabitants, which cannot be enough praiſed. I love the people better than the country."

On Monday night, Nov. 15. there was a general meeting of the members of the Revolution club in the Aſſembly-hall, Edinburgh; when ſeveral conſtitutional and patriotic toaſts were given, ſuitable to the occaſion. His Excellency Sir Adolphus Oughton propoſed, that on purpoſe to retain and cheriſh in the minds of the people a juſt ſenſe of the important advantages derived to them from the glorious Revolution, to give them proper ideas of liberty, and abhorrence at tyranny and oppreſſion, the members of the club ſhould, for the future, on the 15th of November, meet early, and walk in proceſſion to church, where a ſermon ſhould be preached on Revolution-principles, and the club then to adjourn to the Aſſembly-hall. This propoſal was unanimouſly agreed to, and all the clergy preſent concurred in offering their aſſiſtance to preach the ſermon in their turn.

The charge of ſecond miniſter of the collegiate church of South Leith having ſome time ago become vacant by the removal of Mr Hunter to London, Meſſ. Snodgraſs and Logan were propoſed as candidates. Each candidate being warmly ſupported by a part of the pariſhioners, much altercation enſued; and after a good deal of litigation before both the eccleſiaſtical and civil courts, Mr Logan was found to be legally choſen, and was admitted accordingly. Mr Snodgraſs's friends, thus diſappointed in their expectations, reſolved to erect a place of worſhip for themſelves. For this end a ſubſcription was opened, managers were choſen for carrying on the building, and the houſe is now almoſt finiſhed. With pleaſure, however, we obſerve, that the managers, inſtead of making that houſe ſubſervient to the ends of ſchiſm, applied, on the 24th of November, to the preſbytery of Edinburgh, craving, that they might be allowed to hold miniſterial and Chriſtian communion with the church of Scotland. This requeſt the preſbytery unanimouſly granted.

At the quarterly meeting of the commiſſion of the general aſſembly, at Edinburgh, on Wedneſday Nov. 17. the remit concerning the ſettlement of St Ninian's

nian's [271.] was read. An official letter from the clerk of the preſbytery of Stirling, dated Aug. 4. 1773, to Dr Wiſhart, the clerk of the commiſſion, was produced, and read; bearing, that the preſbytery of Stirling "had met at St Ninian's the laſt Tueſday of June, and had admitted the Rev. Mr Thomſon to be miniſter of St Ninian's within the time limited; preſent Mr Finlay moderator, Dr Taylor, Meſſ. Frame, Ure, Muſchet, Fergus, and Buchanan."—Mr Bannatyne Macleod, as counſel for the patron, complained againſt Mr Robert Finlay miniſter at Dollar, for his manner of proceeding at the admiſſion of Mr Thomſon [360.], and againſt the preſbytery, for refuſing the deſire of a petition of the patron given in to them, Aug. 4. reſpecting that matter. At Mr Macleod's requeſt, the petition was read. It ſets forth the conduct of Mr Finlay on that occaſion: That though in courſe Mr Buchanan of Clackmannan ſhould have preſided, Mr Finlay offered his ſervices, which the preſbytery accepted: That after a numerous congregation was aſſembled, Mr Finlay aſcended the pulpit, gave out the firſt pſalm, which was ſung, and then prayed, but did not ſupplicate God's bleſſing upon the meeting of his ſervants, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions: That after prayer a ſermon was expected; but in place of that, Mr Finlay called upon Mr Thomſon; who having ſtood up in his place, he addreſſed him in a ſpeech to the following purpoſe:

"Sir, We are met here this day, by a former appointment of preſbytery, in obedience to the ſevere ſentence of the general aſſembly, to admit you miniſter of St Ninian's, a ſentence pronounced by the higheſt horn of eccleſiaſtical authority or power; that aſſembly having aſſumed to themſelves higher powers than the parliament, (by ſome profanely ſtyled omnipotent); that wiſe, that auguſt body, never enacting any laws without conſent of the people.—There has been a formidable oppoſition made againſt you, by 600 heads of families, 60 heritors, and all the elders of the pariſh, I believe, excepting one. This oppoſition has continued for ſeven years by your own obſtinacy; and if you ſhould this day be admitted, you can have no paſtoral relation to the ſouls of this pariſh; you will never be regarded as the ſhepherd to go before the ſheep; they know you not, and they will never follow you: and let me aſſure you, dear Sir, if you ſtill perſiſt in your obſtinacy, you will do more harm in this pariſh, than you could have done good in the pariſh of Gargunnock, though you had been to live there for a hundred years: and you will draw miſery and contempt upon yourſelf; you will be deſpiſed, you will be hated; you will be inſulted and maltreated. One of the moſt eloquent and learned miniſters of this church, told me lately, that he would go twenty miles to ſee you depoſed; and I do aſſure you, Sir, that I, and twenty thouſand more friends to our church, would do the ſame.—I muſt obſerve to you, that in the courſe of this oppoſition, your conduct and behaviour has been altogether unworthy and unbecoming a miniſter of the goſpel. In that memorable letter of yours to the preſbytery of Stirling, intimating your acceptance of the call, notwithſtanding of the numerous body of the people oppoſing, (I wiſh it was in my power to forget it), you have theſe impious and blaſphemous expreſſions, That *you accepted of it in the fear of God*; and at a meeting of the preſbytery, where you was exhorted and earneſtly intreated to give up the preſentation, you ſaid, that you had engaged your honour to that Honourable and worthy gentleman the patron, and that you would not give it up for ten thouſand pound. What can one of your ſenſibility of temper and feelings propoſe in this mad attempt, in thus ruſhing to foreſeen miſery? You was always eſteemed an orthodox and evangelical preacher, and no man can lay any thing to your charge as to that. You maintained a good character and reputation till your unhappy and obſtinate adherence to this preſentation. Now bending under the weight of years, and infirmities of old age, what happineſs can you propoſe to yourſelf, in this mad, this deſperate attempt of yours, without the concurrence of the people, and without the leaſt proſpect of uſefulneſs in this pariſh? Your admiſſion into it can therefore only be regarded as a ſinecure, and you yourſelf as ſtipend-lifter of St Ninian's, for you can have no farther relation to this pariſh; deſtroying the peace thereof, and introducing ruin and deſolation therein; adopting the anſwer of Marius to the Roman prætor, "Go, tell him, that thou haſt ſeen the exiled Marius ſitting on the ruins of Carthage:" and Herod-like, who had engaged his honour

honour or oath to give Herodias's daughter whatever she should ask, on account of her dancing pleasing him, she instantly demanded John the Baptist's head. Herod was sorry; yet, being so engaged, he commanded the head to be given in a charger to this dancing damsel. Now, Sir, I conjure you, by the mercies of God, give up this presentation: I conjure you, for the sake of the great number of souls of St Ninian's, who are like sheep going astray without a shepherd to lead them, and who will never hear you, will never submit to you, give it up: and I conjure you, by that peace of mind which you would wish in a dying hour, and that awful and impartial account, which, in a little, you must give to God of your own soul, and of the souls of this parish, at the tribunal of our Lord Jesus Christ, give it up:"

That Mr Finlay having ended his speech, Mr Thomson answered, "I forgive you, Sir, for what you have now said; may God forgive you: proceed to obey the orders of your superiors:" That some of the ministers present, repeatedly desired Mr Finlay to put the ordinary questions to Mr Thomson; but this he declined: That at last he was pleased to utter these words: "I, as moderator of the presbytery of Stirling, admit you Mr David Thomson to be minister of the parish of St Ninian's, in the true sense and spirit of the late sentence of the general assembly; and you are hereby admitted accordingly:" That he then prayed; but did not pray for God's blessing on what he was about; nor did he give Mr Thomson any charge how he ought to exercise his office, nor any advices or directions to the people how they ought to behave themselves to the minister; and having sung a few verses of ps. 119. he pronounced the blessing, and dismissed the congregation: That neither Mr Finlay, nor any of the other ministers present, took Mr Thomson by the hand, or wished him joy; nor did these others take any notice, or shew any disapprobation, of what Mr Finlay had said: That thus Mr Finlay did not yield proper obedience to the sentence of the assembly, as he did not follow the accustomed form; on the contrary, in the unprecedented mode of admission which he substituted in its place, he did a most essential injury to Mr Thomson, and endeavoured to increase and perpetuate the groundless prejudices of the people against him: That his address to Mr Thomson was a libel and slanderous accusation; and therefore the petitioner [the patron], solicitous to vindicate the character of Mr Thomson, insists that the Rev. Presbytery shall, in their report to the commission, lay before that court a complete account of Mr Finlay's mode of proceeding, that the supreme judicature of the church may take such steps as may appear proper to them upon such an extraordinary behaviour of a minister who pretended to be executing its sentence: Therefore prays the presbytery, either to adopt the petition as a part of their report to the commission, or to lay before that court a full and exact account of Mr Finlay's mode of proceeding.

There was likewise produced, and read, a protest taken in the presbytery, Aug. 4. 1773, by James Moir writer in Stirling, in name of the patron; setting forth, That Mr Moir having craved the presbytery to grant the desire of the petition, after long reasoning it was moved by a member, That this petition was little other than what had already been published in the Magazine [360.], and that it should not be mentioned in their minutes, but given back to Mr Moir to be put into the Magazine; and this motion having been agreed to by the presbytery, the petition was delivered to Mr Moir; who received it, in order to his seeking redress where competent.

The commission, after reasoning, "did, and hereby do, find, That the report from the presbytery of Stirling, as contained in the letter from their clerk to Dr Wishart, is altogether informal; and therefore do require the said presbytery to transmit to the commission, at their meeting in March next, a full extract of their procedure in the admission of Mr Thomson at St Ninian's upon the last Tuesday of the month of June last. And as to the complaint now made by Mr Macleod in name of the patron, the commission judges it incompetent for them to enter into the consideration of the said complaint; but, in respect of the great *famaclamosa* that has spread through the whole church concerning an offensive behaviour of the said Mr Finlay when presiding at the admission of Mr Thomson, they do injoin the presbytery of Stirling to inquire into this matter, and to report concerning it to the commission in March next."

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

"*Turin, Oct.* 27. The marriage-ceremony of the Counteſs d'Artois was performed, on Sunday laſt, at Montcalier; and on Monday her R. Highneſs ſet out for France." *Lond. Gaz.* —— On Tueſday, Nov. 16 the marriage between the Count d'Artois, third grandſon of the King of France, and the Princeſs Mary of Savoy, was celebrated at Verſailles.— This is a ſecond Princeſs of Savoy now married into the Royal Family of France [xxxiii. 221.]

11. Col. Forbes, of the 11th regiment of foot, to Miſs Cromie, eldeſt daughter of William Cromie, Eſq; of Ireland.

20. At Woodburn, in Bedfordſhire, Mr Henry Gunnel, aged 108, to Mrs Mary Gibbs, aged 99.

29 The Marquis of Carmarthen, to Lady Amelia D'Arcy, daughter of the Earl of Holderneſs.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 2. At Milan, the Archduchеſs, of a princeſs.

Nov. 5. At Potſdam, the Princeſs of Pruſſia, of a prince.

DEATHS.

Aug. 25. At St Vincent's, Andrew Bruce, Eſq; ſon of the late David Bruce, Eſq; of Kinnaird.

Oct. —In the pariſh of Vabres, in France, Eliſabeth Beaux, widow, aged 104.

Nov. —At London, the Counteſs de la Nette, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Cheſterfield.

6. At his houſe in Pleaſance, near Edinburgh, Mr John Sharp, ſtabler and grazier, juſt as he had gone to bed, without a word of complaint.

9. At London, Sir John Read, Bt.

9. At Briſtol, John Williams, aged 103.

— At Dublin, Lt-Gen. Webb, colonel of the 14th reg. of dragoons.

12. Lt-Gen Gore, colonel of the 6th reg. of foot.

15. At his houſe in Eaſt Lothian, Hugh Reid of Sydſerf, M. D. aged 75.

17. At London, John Hawkeſworth, L L.D. one of the directors of the Eaſt-India company, author of a periodical paper called, *The Adventurer*, and editor of the voyages undertaken by order of his preſent Majeſty, for making diſcoveries in the ſouthern hemiſphere. [369.]

18 At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Malcolm, one of the clerks of the general poſt-office.

19. At Dublin, James Fitz-Gerald, Duke of Leinſter, Marquis and Earl of Kildare, Earl and Baron Offaley, Premier Marquis, Earl, and Baron, of the kingdom of Ireland, and Viſcount Leinſter, of Taplow, in G. Britain.

21. At Aytoun, Fifeſhire, Patrick Murray of Aytoun, Eſq; aged 90.

24. At London, aged 80, Dr Edward Wilſes, Lord Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

24. At Knottyholm, near Langholm, Iſabella Scot, only daughter of the deceaſed Mr Francis Scot of Johnſton, writer in Edinburgh.

25. At Ormiſtonhall, Mr James Haliburton, writer to the ſignet.

28. At Edinburgh, Dr Adam Auſtin, phyſician in that city.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Nov. 6. to grant unto George Hay, L L.D. the office of Judge and Preſident of the High Court of Admiralty, in the room of Sir Thomas Saluſbury, deceaſed.

29. to appoint Lewis De Viſme, A. M. at preſent his Majeſty's miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and miniſter to the diet at Ratiſbon, to be his Majeſty's Envoy-Extraordinary at the court of Sweden, in the room of Sir John Goodricke, Bt, who has obtained permiſſion to reſign.

Dublin-caſtle, Nov. 22.

Lt-Col. George Warde, of the 4th reg. of dragoons, to be Colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons, in the room of Lt-Gen. Daniel Webbe deceaſed.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for November 1773.

Within the city	Males 18	Fem. 28	46	86. Incr. 9.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 23	Fem. 17	40	

Age.			No	Diſeases.	No
Under		2	27	Aged	11
Between	2 &	5	6	Bowelhive	4
	5 &	10	5	Cancer	1
	10 &	20	3	Childbed	1
	20 &	30	4	Chincough	12
	30 &	40	5	Conſumption	24
	40 &	50	4	Cramp in ſtomach	1
	50 &	60	10	Dropſy	1
	60 &	70	8	Fever	13
	70 &	80	6	Found dead	1
	80 &	90	8	Meaſles	4
	90 &	100	0	Palſy	1
				Small pox	6
				Stillborn	3
				Teething	6

Edinburgh, Dec. 17. 1773. Oat-meal, 1l Bear-meal, 8d. 2f. Peaſe-meal, 8 d 2f.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Dec. 3. 1773.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23 s. 0 d.	22 s. 2 d.	20s. 6d.
Bear,	18 s. 6 d.	17 s. 0 d.	16 s. 6d.
Oats,	14 s. 0 d.	13 s. 2 d.	11 s. 8d.
Peaſe,	12 s. 6 d.	11 s. 8 d.	10s. 6d.